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March 29.

xviii. 4.]

TERMS.

of equal length and breadth, will be inserted

the American Colonization Society. [From the Salem Observer.]

LIBERATOR. Portland. 18 E. Cutler, Exeter ambell, Windham. 18 ey Kimball, Ames burypert; Jicapani 19 ud. Salem; Edwar 18 uson, New-Bedford ray. Orwell. E. Benson and Alfre oster, Hartford; Wi

Frederick Ober-anterbury; Chailes w-Haven. Il and John Berian. th, Brocklyn; Charles count, Poughkeepse; Pherson, Wilming tia, Newark; Abas Buffum, James M

ess, Philadelphia; Chester, Harrisburg le; John Peck, Car own; Edward Reach Valley Mill; William innati : James Han-

Leach, Chillicothe Neule Creek; Na r, Port-au-Prince.

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11. MERCHANTS' HALL, BY CABRISON AND MNAPP.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All letters and communications must be post The rule is imperative, in order to shield us the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, fore, who wish their letters to be taken out of the pines by us, will be careful to pay their post-

all for S1. One less than a square, 75 cents

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The water of the following silly and impious VOY. IV. serves to be placed among the Managers SLAVERY.

tion of society. We must not only at the moral duties of men ref them to perform, but likewise how If we know that they cannot under any circumstances to the blacks to all their own privileges, is their duty to grant them those privof what advantage is it to commence

al advantage which the higher opinion. sover the lower ranks, is still

> LOOK AT THIS!! [From the Portsmouth Journal.]

only to the sum total of good to be or real, they are equally bound to make them cted; and that foolish enthusiastic feeling, good. a renders men willing to sacrifice or en-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834.

Such a prayer, I venture to assert, amid so man

I remain your co-worker in the precious cause, CHARLES W. DENISON.

[For the Liberator.]

took place here a few weeks since, and also to men-

spoke in behalf of the Colonization Society. I in-

tended then to have forwarded to you a report of

the discussion, but as I have since understood that

The gentlemen present, who defended expatria-ion or rather the Society for expatriation without

confessions. Rev. Mr. Clement of Chester, N. II.

said he never expected the Colonization Society

emancipation. But he supported it because it was

to inform us, neither in what way it would exert it-

self. He did not shew, or endeavor to shew that it

had served in the least, or would or could ever

serve, without an open violation of its constitution

He could not point his finger to a single unhallowed

CONCORD, June 30, 1334.

New-York, June 20, 1834.

his not by legal emancipation alone that plunging them into a greater state of misery | man to whom he sold the horse, but he is acnot by legal emancipation afone that plant we suppose they now endure; else we countable also to the owner. We think the HUDSON RIVER (BAPTIST) ASSOCIATION at home, is to advocate emancipation.

3. That the subject of Anti-Slavery, even in its present slave population to be shall act the part of the friendly hear, who above remarks a complete answer, not only Dear Brother Garrison:

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

as cruel as it would be, without creating for just proprietor of those goods; still be can we deprive the blacks of their just ourselves an implacable foe to our future

UNION.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Liberator.] COMPENSATION.

Ms. Epiron,-I wish to make a few remarks on the subject which has been ocasionally touched upon by the aboliation which cannot be effected without tionists, and which was treated more at e change of the principles of human length in your last, under the head, w; which would require THE PERFORM- Compensation. Those who believe, and are TA MIRAGLE to prepare the way for ready to act on their belief, that it is against estaking; which would require the the laws of God and man, for one man to working of an IMPOSSIBILITY hold property in another, and that slavery er to render it possible?

ought immediately to be abolished, can well afford to differ on minor and subordinate from the nature of man, (!!!) it is points, as to means and measures. Such a difference, instead of being a cause of apthe company of his impact, (which prehension, will only serve to develope truth, sable as to change the laws and consolidate the friends of emancipation before such a custom can be the more, if all who discuss the subject, in here is a principle in the hu- private and public, will treat each other with that candor and forbearance, which ought to be to treat the blacks as brether at them, all the problems of them.

still felt by the negro, though he be principle of law, running through all our obliged to, for their masters, and were

sto make him a man of reflection of indemnification for a real loss of propery, must increase his chance of ty, and the fact, as to whether there will be maing him to compare his own any real loss by abolition. Now, by cons with those of his white breth- founding these two distinct points, in one not a feeling of natural superiority proposition, it is clear, that he may deny the acks, which many white men un- truth of a fundamental principle of justice, row the sympathy of the whites. viduals to invest property in a certain way, s the black man is considered un-they cannot turn round suddenly and de-f being connected with the white stroy that tenure of property, without indemwe leave it an open question, how much any at all.

loss there will be, or whether there will be I wish here to point out another mistake, 878. Miller & Brewsler,- The remarks in the reasoning, or rather the assumption, tely made upon the Slave Question, in of your correspondent, and which is the sen me entire satisfaction, as far as He says, 'Anti-slavery men do not admit aded. The spirit which dictated a right of property in the bodies of their thought, was of the right kind, and fellow men; and surely they cannot consistted to southe the irritated feelings of ently pay for what they deny to exist.' Now aren in the slave States who cannot it is here assumed, that the question at issue nce witness the order of our enthusis between the master and slave, and that if philanthropists in a cause wherein the master has no real property in the slave, there can be no real loss of property, but the relation of the companion of the true relations of property. by kind of suffering, danger and sac-only a loss of possession. But the true a theirs. If we will continue thus to their feelings and alarm their fears, without delay assure them that we conferred this right on him. No matter do them ample justice; by paying whether this right is a real, or a stolen, or full worth of the property we aim to usurped right, those who conferred it must them of and intend to tax ourselves make it good. If a man steals a horse, and posterity for the means of doing it. sells it to another, the buyer has no real is doing, we shall convince them that right to the horse, and cannot keep it from nevolent exertions, in favor of their the owner a moment when called for. But originate from better motives than the he can turn upon him who conferred this gratification of our own desires: and stolen right, and demand indemnification. If well know the difference between a a nation has conferred rights on individuals, e and practicable benevolence which no matter whether those rights are usurped

be blacks altogether, and this, without hold property in man. The save may also well to ma the government and demand inthe blacks altogether, and this, without the thief is bound not only to indemnify the July 3.

their color and features would destroyed his master's face, by his kind en- to the arguments of your correspondent, but deavor to brush off a musquito.

Althoughout all generations, an eternal deavor to brush off a musquito.

Now be it remembered that no plan has ration, of the National Anti-Slavery Conref distinction, devoling them to practical tropy of the restricted that the north or south, or the restriction, of the restriction of the restr We could not, if we would, send off the is, 'Because slavery is a crime, and thereprople any thing better than a stave.

and most assuredly the Africans would
and therefore is not to be sold.' But he
and most assuredly the Africans would
and therefore is not to be sold.' But he hits, which the law would permit —and most assuredly the Africans would and therefore is not to be sold. But he opy, would be placed beyond his never peaceably receive them. The Israel—the society. They who ment are weeping tears of sincere never would have found a resting place had never would have found a resting place had therefore is not to be sold. But he who buys a stolen article, when deprived of its themselves, with all their advantages, never would have found a resting place had therefore is not to be sold. But he who buys a stolen article, when deprived of its themselves, with all their advantages, never would have found a resting place had therefore is not to be sold. But he who buys a stolen article, when deprived of its themselves, with all their advantages, never would have found a resting place had therefore is not to be sold. But he who buys a stolen article, when deprived of its themselves, with all their advantages, never would have found a resting place had the resting place had the property. Again — Because the helders of slaves are not the just proprietors of what they claim.

The proprietors of what they claim. Still worse would it be, to make them free sation is to be given at all, it should be given Still worse would it be, to make them free sation is to be given at all, it should be given at all, it should be given and not the boson of our families; or become paupers, thieves or robbers.

In short, from all that now appears, we are line the constitution of line should not be sounded to income paupers and into the constitution of line should not be sounded to have them among us; no line is to be given at all, it should be given at all, it shoul is a principle in the constitution of In short, from all that now appears, we are demnify him from whom he has pleadered it, which revers it impossible that a forever doomed to have them among us; no this is surely no reason why he should not state of things should ever exist. feasible and humane plan for their freedom to have usen and probably never will be contained in the has sold it. Now it does not alter the principle of justice, to his superior, by nature, in intellect trived by human wisdom. All we have to do say that the planderer is a government or a nation, and not an individual. That the usider and to treat him as a brother. our climate; and make the most of our other- whole nation are partners in the guilt, will ust not only consider what justice wise happy condition, by steadily cultivating scarcely be depied by the Abolitionists, who in planning a work of reformation, peace and harmony with every part of our have so often charged them with it in no what is rendered practicable or common country, so that we may preserve to measured terms. It would surely then be cable by the nature of man and the ourselves and our posterity the blessings of mean for one part of a company who had got into a disgraceful predicament, and incurred expense, to back out, without paying their part of the shot. If the whole nation

> bear the burden. For one, I do not believe, by any means, that it will destroy property, to the

With regard to the value of slave propertwhich also renders it impossi-gross to enjoy those advantages and glorious object.

With these views and feelings, I trust I correspondent. 'That value,' it is said, 'il' upon them. The shall be listened to with candor, although my any to the master, must consist in the suels degraded only when he is opinions differ, somewhat, from those who perior cheapness of compensation by food, observation—the black man most have generally expressed their opinions on the clothing, and shelter, ever the mode by this by the characteristics of his this subject, in your paper, and especially wages, as paid to free laborers. All the writer in your last. My view is, that most esteemed writers on political economy is understanding or elevate when public opinion, or the law, has sanc- decide, that this mode, so far from being tioned the investiture of property in any particular way, then it cannot turn round and destroy that system of things, without indem-All that misery which proceeds infying those whom it has encouraged so to case seem to be against this. If the blacks invest their property. It is a fundamental labored as well for themselves as they are into the highest circles of society; constitutions, that no legislature can so legis- well paid as for free labor among us, with a portion as the society into which late as to destroy the tenure of property ac- judicious use of it, they would not only be sted feels dishonered or annoyed by quired and held under existing laws without be able to maintain 'their aged, sick and in quired and need under existing laws without fant dependants, and expend something for the gratification of the feeding if this principle is true in regard to law, I ous ambition, and which constitutes think it ought to be true in regard to public also to lay up something every year. Now almost nothing is spent on the slave him There is, not 'a certain degree of confu- His dress and food are the cheapest that the argro, though he be elevated sion, but total confusion in the mind of your will sustain nature. Their sick and aged est station. Every circumstance correspondent, from confounding the right cost little more than sick animals and worn out horses do with us; so that almost the whole amount of their earnings go into the coffers of the owners. Now I do not say this to show that the slave-owners ought to be entirely indemnified for all this property. I believe they are called upon, as well as the that constitutes the principal ob-while he asserts a fact clearly true. It is perfectly clear, then, that we may safely ad-that they must make a sacrifice; but it can-That powerful principle which init, that where public opinion or the legissir amalgamation, will always exlature has held out encouragement to indifrom the surrouthy of the strength of tion were to take place, although there might be a reduction of property to the slave-owners at first, yet it would be placed on a nitely postponed! by the fies of blood, he will never be nitying the individuals, while at the same more stable and secure foundation, and time we leave it an open question, how much would, on the whole, and in a long run, be a decided benefit to the masters us well as session closed. At a time when other resolutions make a noble companion. not touch the question of the duty of immediale emancipation. No matter whether the of justice. If government and public opinion have sanctioned this kind of usurpation, and secured these rights by law, then the government is the trespasser; and however it may be bound to indemnify its subjects, it is no less amenable to the censure of men and the judgment of God. So far I presume

and how far justice (to say nothing of charity) requires that they should help bear the burden of abolishing it, and how great this But this is far from admitting that government can justly confer such rights on indicate every thing for the accomplishment one darling object.

But this is far from admitting that government can justly confer such rights on indicate the ment can justly confer such rights on indicate the many possibility, and although it would not be well to make them too prominent upon them, hold property in man.' The slave may also well to make them too prominent upon them, forts to give the bible to the slaves, on the plea that they ought certainly to be fairly met.

all agree. But how far the North are implicated with the South in the guilt of slavery,

> the loss are against them. : F. 2. That to plead in a religious assembly for the

[For the Liberator.]

A few days since, I attended the nineteenth Anniversary of this body at Kingston. It is, you are A few minutes after the final vote, the Association probably aware, one of the most important associa-rose. And it was like cold water to a thirsty soul, ons in our whole communion-embracing nearly that our beloved Moderator should adjourn the sesall the leading Baptist churches in this city, and sion with a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace in along the valley of the Hudson. Measures bearing behalf of our brethren and fellow citizens in slavery. on the great causes of benevolence, adopted by such a body, therefore, are worthy of due notice; and it throbbing hearts and silent amens, was never heard in the Hudson River Association before! We all statement of the reception of a resolution offered at dispersed, in the enjoyment of brotherly love, and the session just closed. The resolution was presented after a mited deliberation with several of the most aged and influential brethren in the body as termination to seek THE TRUTH, as well as peace

delegates. It was conched in the following words: and perseveringly to pursue it. Whereas this Association cherishes an earnest dere for the universal circulation of the Holy Scrip-res, without note or comment, and has recorded a solution to that effect on its Minutes for last year:

remarks accompanying it were closed, several ex-cellent and influential brethren rose to oppose its assage. They declared themselves as much in favor of sending the Pible to the people of color at arge, as any persons could be pur-it was not EXPEDIENT to pass such a resolution at such a time! Much to the regret of the mover, the resolution was viewed through the jaundiced eye of party, -and although it was distinctly and reneatedly asare partners in the guilt, they must all help serted by him that he wished to stand in that body olely as a minister of Christ, and laboring to distrib-So much for the principle. Now, as to the ute the bread of life to millions of perishing immormatter of fact, how much emancipation will destroy property, or whether it will destroy physical bondage-still his measure was opposed, to for publication in that paper, I shall forbear. the last, as an effort of the Anti-Slavery Society! 1 was so astonished at such a want of charty-at such amount commonly supposed, viz. the present nominal value of the slaves. But it cannot ren whom I dearly loved, as lovers of the bible, withvery candid in their arguments and honest in their be doubted, that, in some cases, it would out regard to their individual opinions on the great would free the country of its black population, intake every cent that a man possessed .- questions of abolition and colonization-that I was For instance, where he had lately invested led to make but a few remarks to the objections indeed for his part he did not wish it. Neither did he all his property in slaves. Now it would be troduced by them. Nor did those objections estabhard to persuade the public, that it would be right for a legislature to encourage a man to by known and felt in the churches—i.e. that there the only society doing any thing or endcayoring to invest. In sproperty in a certain way to day, are have now in existence among CURISTIANS at and to-morrow make a law which should the south, which prohibit the circulation of the bible, this benefit consisted he did not have the goodness take every farthing of it away from him. -that in certain cases they punish with FINE, IM-But this must be the case on the principle of PRISONMENT and DEATH, those who attempt immediate emancipation, unless the princi- to teach colored sinners the words of that Book ple of indemnification, in some cases, is ad-through the truths of which, alone, they can be finalto do away the prejudice that is now crushing the ly saved from an eternal hell-and that nine-tenths of the enslaved population of this land of sanctuaries

The worthy moderator felt himself authorised to interrupt the mover of the resolution, for the purpose of stating to the body that application similar to the one contemplated had been already made to the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, by the American Anti-Slavens Scientific Property of the could not show a single right or principle granted to the slave through its influence, except under hard and iniquitous conditions. He could not might bis figurat to a single publishment. by the American Anti-Slavery Society-that it had een referred to the Committee on [Foreign] Distrition, who reported that it was impossible to act irectly in the premises-but that the Bible Society, s such, held itself responsible for furnishing any nantity of bibles, on sale, to any benevolent socieor societies who might apply for them! You may nportant subject * thus publicly announced by the retary of the Committee on Distribution; for not word had been whispered with reference to the reult of the application of the Board of Managers of American Anti-Slavery Society,-not even to he Executive Committee of that noble Institution.

Although this announcement was intended to cony the impression that the resolution then before body would share a similar fate with that of the Anti-Slavery Society, the mover argued that an aplication from such an institution, laden with popuprejudice, and viewed with suspicion by a maority of American christians, was quite a different hing from an application from an association of my brother, it was all in vain. Another resolution, oposed by an opponent, calculated to fritter away and the original resolution was burriedly and indefi-

because I consider it the best policy as well which should have been passed in the morning, was as the most honest, to look every difficulty called for. The call was coldly received; but as it his observations we opine that he, too, will be a faernment and a people, are to the slave-own- in the course of which it was said, by a brother in abandoned it, and would do all in his power to remasters as well as to the slaves, which ought question of supplying the slaves with the bible. The blacks to be colonized contrary to their wish. He a Society, and have adopted the following to be solemnly considered; still this doos church, he said, must be agitated, or the highly im- was perfectly willing they should remain here, and portant work would never be done. The modern- he had favored their removal only because he deemtor here took upon himself the responsibility of put- ed it for their benefit. He was not prejudiced slave has been deprived of his rights by an ting the previous question-when it appeared there against them. If he knew his own heart, he local a trespass on the eternal and natural laws ficient argument. Sheer necessity compelled the as one men, are opposed to colonization to Africa? rejection of the substitute by a small majority.

That future delegates, and all enlightened chrishe is nourishing the prejudice he so wishes to remove? We think he must, upon reflection, be this enlightened day, in such a body as the Hudson aware of these facts. We believe him, that he is free colored population.*

River Association, I enjoin a copy:

Art 2d This Society is

But although such a resolution was rejected this

year, by numbers, the moral effect produced by the introduction of the original resolve, has been decid-

sincerely.

was held on the evening of June 8th, I would re-

mark, I was appointed some weeks previous, and

* Mr. C. is a manager of the N. H. Cololoniza-

abolition were on the ground, prepared for the contest. They expected, as a matter of course, that heir scheme would be warmly attacked; but yet they entered the lists with no feelings of dismay or undue auxiety. They prepared to defend themselves to the last hope, and to attack their opponents in return. They were drawn up in their strongest array. Their ammunition, consisting of speeches, reports and the official documents of the Colonization Society, was at hand; and a mighty encounter was anticipated. History had been ransacked to find arguments to support their own position, and the appeals of justice, mercy and consistency were in reserve, sciences and hearts of their opponents. The question was given out: 'Is the Colonization Society worthy the countenance and patronage of the christian community ? The chairman called again and again for the defence of the affirmative. There was a deep silence among the auditors. Many an eyo was turned to seek the great champion of Colonization. Expectation was on tip-toe. Intently was every ear turned to catch the first burst of eloquence i circulation of the scriptures to the perishing heather that might fall from the burning lips of the master spirit. The very breath seemed stayed in the bosom. At length a stir was made. The house was in an self considered, can be discussed by christian minis agony. Some one rose. It was Rev. Mr. Kimball of Hopkinton. What a terrible disappointment there was when, in monraful accents, he proceeded to inform the audience, that as he was left entirely ALONE. no further defence of the Colonization Society would be made at that time!

'Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!'

Rev. Mr. Cummings of this town then rose and informed those present that Mr. Gregg, at whose particular desire the meeting had been called, was not in the house, and the reasons of his absence were unknown to him. He had pledged himself to appear; olition and colonization, under the influence of a deand failure in redceming his pledge, without sending his reasons to the meeting, would east suspicion upon the cause. But these reasons, friend Garrison, are unknown to this day among us. Whether, to use the words of an opposer of the Anti-Slavery *It is doubtless remembered by all the readers of the American Bible Society, as to the expediency and possibility of taking measures for circulating a copy of the word of God to every colored family in the United States, and report to this body at its surprised and deeply grieved me. As soon as the surprised and deeply grieved me. As soon as the companying it were closed, several experiments accompanying it were closed.

formation concerning the safety of Mr. Gregg? His friends here are very auxious to know whether he as arrived at Hanever or not. Will the Editor of FRIEND GARRISON-lu my last, I promised to the N. H. Patriot interest himself concerning the make some remarks concerning the discussion which welfare of his compeer ?

> fFor the Liberator.1 ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT SANDWICH, MASS.

Agreeable to public notice previously givone is in the hands of the New-Hampshire Observer en, the first annual meeting of the Sandwich Anti-Slavery Society was holden at the Rev. Mr. Cobb's meeting house on Friday, July 4th, at which time an interesting and approany reference to its most prominent principle, were priate address was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Mash, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the address, and the reception of new members, the Society proceeded to business, and the following gentlemen were suppose it would be equal to the work of entire elected officers for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH MASH, President. JOSEPH MASH, President.
SETH FREEMAN, 1st Vice President.
FEEKIEL HALLETT, 2d Vice President.
JOSIAH GIFFORD, Secretary.
ROBERT TOBEY, Treasurer.
West Papers WILLIAM PERRY, JR., Executive Com.

THOMAS PUTILLOW, 5 Voted, That the Constitution of this Soicty, and the proceedings of the Annual negro to the dust. He could not-certainly be did Meeting, be signed by the President and not-show that this anomalous Society-anomalous Secretary, and published in the Boston Libin more than one sease of the term-had ever re- crator, and the Barnstable papers.

JOSEPH MASH, President. JOSIAH GIFFORD, Secretary.

Preamble and Constitution of the Sandwich Ann-Slavery Society PREAMBLE.

of the oppressed, through the exertions of that much Whereas, the Almighty Maker of heaven lauded Society. He could not say it had been or and earth, and all creatures that in them are, could be, with its present principles, the medium of hath declared that he hath made of one bloc a single blessing feeely offered to the afflicted and all the nations of the earth; and whereas the enslaved. He could not name a single act of right- declaration of our independence plainly reccell suppose I was glad to hear something on this cous retribution that had been passed upon the guilt- ognizes the same heaven-inspired maxim, by less and ill-treated black, through its influence. No!

The records of its doings bear no witness to deeds of unconditional mercy or justice. It always has certain unatienable rights, among which are some terrible interposition in its gift of immunity. It always has some startling interlineations in its deed whereas our Nation, in open violation of the of enfranchisement Illud always balances hoc, and law of God, and contrary to the solemn decnever is a fetter broken till another is imposed still laration which we, as a nation, have made in more galling. We sincerely wish Mr. Clement had the presence of God, of angels, and of men, have bought and sold, and continue to buy explained the benefits of this Society more fully. During his remarks, Mr. Clement avowed his be- and sell, like the beasts that perish, even in the lief that the friends of the Society at the South had capital city of this great Republic, men and supported it and continued to support it from mo-tives very different from that of its friends at the North. He said there was no doubt in his mind on ual culture) of occupying as high and exaltthat point. What their motives were he did not in- ed a station in the scale of being, as we now form us, and I suppose there is no need of informa- do; and whereas no effectual remedy has yet tion, for doubtlessly he stands on the same ground with the abolitionists. We would very kindly rewe know of no other principle than immedimind our respected friend that be should look well ate emancipation (under proper provisions) mere desire, without contemplating any definite action on the subject, was introduced as a substitute. zation ranks before he is aware of it. Indeed, from we believe, that we can never be said to do his remarks during the discussion, we should not be unto others as we would have others do unto surprised if he should desert the cause altogether us, while we consider the colored man a de-This victory of uplified bands was achieved on and come over in his strength, ere a twelvementh graded being—a mere connecting link bethe morning of last Thursday. In the afternoon the has passed, to the help of anti-slavery. He would tween man and beast; and whereas, it is an established fact that union is strength, by slaves. I have said thus much on this point, were coming before the brethren, the substitute, Rev. Moses Kimball, tof Hopkinton, defended the much having already been accomplished by

full in the face, and not, by trying to prove too much, injure the cause we would proed, would be presented, the substitute was moved too much, injure the cause we would proed, would be presented, the substitute was moved by trying to prove was seen that still another resolution, well sauctionnatic in the close of 1334. Mr. Kimball said the upon Slavery, and to elevate the character, mote. But whatever our duties, as a gov- and seconded. This led to another brief disenssion, fearful degradation was an unhallowed one. He and moral and religious condition of our colored population, by using all the means which ers, and I believe we have duties to the this city, that it was useless to attempt to blink the move it. He certainly, for one, did not wish the God has given us, have formed ourselves into

> CONSTITUTION. Article 1st. This Society shall be called

the Sandwich Anti-Slavery Society. slave has been deprived of his rights by an ting the previous question—when it appeared there individual or a body of men. No matter were 22 against the discussion of the subject, and whether he has been kept in bondary one as a six This mental the discussion of the subject, and the negro, and was willing to receive him as his be to collect and disseminate correct inforwhether he has been kept in bondage one 23 for it. This unexpected vote was cheering; but brother. Now, how Mr. Kimball, possessing these mation of the character of Slavery, of the hour or one century: every moment he is as the session could only last a few minutes longer, retained there beyond absolute necessity, is we were forced to submit to a decision, without sufall means sanctioned by law, humanity, and and is he not aware that, by supporting colonization, religion, to effect the total and immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States, and to improve and elevate the character of our

Art. 3d. This Society is composed of va-Resolved. That this body most carnestly desires faily ask, if he may not be prejudiced in favor of the rious religious denominations, united solely for the purpose of abolishing a great nation-this country shall be supplied with a copy of the bible, said before, that he, with his worthy brother from all evil; and its proceedings shall, in all resaid before, that he, with his worthy brother from at evil; and its proceedings shall, in all re-Chester, will be ere another twelvemonth wholespects, be conducted so as not to interfere hearted immediate abolitionists. We hope so most with the religious scruples of any of its members. With respect to the meeting for discussion that

The remaining articles are of minor importance, relating chiefly to the number and choice of officers. Our present number of members is twenty-nine.

tion Society.
†Mr. K. is Secretary of the N. H. Colonization * Constitution of the Ferrisburgh, (Vt.) Anti-Slavery Society.

AN AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

I trust, will be sufficiently acceptable to both Colonizationists and Abolitionists, to

and now propose to the plan of gradual abo-lition, is no more nor less than to have the In case this amendment to the colonization more nor less than to have the safely and justly effected.

reject this proposal, for there is more justice, propriety and safety in it than at first sight appears. Solomon says, 'In the multitude of counsellors there is safety,' and the maintained of county this could be safety,' and the maintained this society would need to be increased. For, there are many white persons who do -. Let no one, however, hastily condemn and country.

should now serve the former, as much as they might rise to honer and fame, in dis our Saviour, 'Therefore all things whatso-ever ye would that men should do to you, do

Others seem to be incapable of rising, or ever ye would that men should do to you, do

not these the persons who ought to govern? cruel bondage.

Such practical men as Cincipnatus and Washington, are, doubtless, the safest men to legislate; for when the real 'working men' are in authority, the government will and those with them in sentiment, now have the lead in our civil government. If the slaves should change places with their mas-

I had almost said, that one thing is certain-they could scarcely manage the govpost office, the state of the currency, and the lence. sanction just given by Congress to the present system of slaveholding. Of what use is the knowledge of political economy, unless gusta, Me. it is associated with wisdom, justice, honesty, and benevolence?

I imagine there would be less inconvenience in this proposed amendment, than would be generally supposed. The present slaveholders would, it is presumed, make very good slaves. Indeed, are they not al-ready slaves, of prejudice—of fear—of selfishness-of blindness to their own and to others' best interests -of malevolent just how much work slaves ought to do each day for nothing, and in case of fail ure, just how many lashes they ought to submit to without complaining. They know just what kind of fare slaves ought to be satisfied with. Of course, they would need no instruction in these respects, but only need the blows without words, in cases of disobedience. In this respect they are, perhaps, better qualified for slaves than those now in service, since it is very difficult to make col-

state of slavery, their intellectual and moral sensibilities need to be so seared and depressed, that they can feel no supreme desire for intellectual and moral improvement, in prospect for the elevation of their colored and no panting and thirsting for the holy, intellectual, and delectable joys of civil and religious privileges. The least degree of very with innumerable woes to the enslaved, the genuine spirit of the pilgrims and forefathers of this country raises the cry of we ought not to shrink from exerting our 'Liberty or death.' Hence the mind soul need to be in a peculiar state, to qualify persons for slavery. And, in this respect, which we might wish to avert. If men will are not the present slaveholders well quali- sin, they must take the consequences, and fied to take the place of their slaves?

Another advantage of this proposed amendment is, it will be more safe for the country than to have those who new hold slave: to enjoy their liberty any longer at present. without being first prepared for it. For they Mr. Phelps' addresses on Slavery. The spirit will, doubtless, abuse it in acts of injustice, in which it is written cannot fail to commend oppression, adultery, and cruelty towards it to the attention of many candial persons, and perhaps grow worse and worse.

more agreeably to truth and reason than abundantly evident. they now do. Though it might be an un- I should be pleased could I write you a

MR. Garrison,—It seems now a conceded point, that the system of slaveholding is wrong, and slavery is an evil which ought to be abolished. The only question of any tronsequence respecting this subject is now thought to be this. How can the cvil in the best manner be remedied? The majority of the sophistry and assume the proposed as they have treated their topor seems to pervade the minds of most stands on the walls' and 'risen to heaven,' ere their seating to propose and square to people here, upon this question. Although to politics they are easily excited, yet upon the set imports were again reprobated with the seatiments of Treason! Treason! Treason! Treason! Treason! Treason! Treason! Trea seem to be agreed that some plan of gradual to discover a peculiar beauty and glory in union, in our efforts to do away this great national sin and shame of slaveholding; and national sin and shame of slaveholding; and learn how to gity and sympathize with these in a sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with these in the sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with these in the sympathize with the sin and learn how to gity and sympathize with the sin and learn how to git and learn how t devising a plan to effect this object. On a those in cruel bondage, as they could not, or limited sphere of neighborhood limits? As times, seemed threatened.

ion, that immediate abolition without exputri- the state of morals where slaves are now not be friends of human liberty.' ation would be unjust and unsafe. I have kept. One of the evils most fatal to the accordingly arrived at the conclusion, that cause of morality, is the illicit intercourse the Colorization system of gradual abolition, between the white and black population, with proper amendments, is the one to be producing such a numerous mulatto popula-The leading advocates for this tion, to the eternal disgrace of the slave plan have admitted that it needs some es- states. If the tables were to be turned, so sential amendments. The one which I have that the colored females could protect their to propose may be thought by some to be an own chastity, it is presumed that colored males would have too much sense of honor approach to radicalism.

Still, it is a plan of gradual abolition, and, and shame, to degrade their natures as many

I might mention many other advantages effect a union, and heal the unhappy con- which would be likely to follow this proposed tention which so retards the great object amendment of the system of 'gradual abo-But they are so numerous and oblition.

present slaveholders change places with their plan of gradual abolition should be adopted, slaves, until a universal emancipation can be we should, doubtless, have occasion to continue the operations of the Colonization So-I am aware that this is an amendment of ciety, 'to colonize, with their own consent, some consequence, and perhaps some persons those free people of [no] color,' who can will be ready to say, like the lawyer in the fa- never be expected to rise to true honor, digble to the farmer, that alters the case, and if' nity, respectability, and happiness in this

jority of this enlightened nation seem in-clined to admit the right of property in human flesh and bones. If this is a correct principle, who can deny that slaves have a right of property in their masters? The friends of the colonization method of abolshing slavery, it is well known, have made the safety of our free institutions would, high claims to justice and benevolence.

And since the slaves have worked for continue as they are, should be, with their their masters without wages, do not justice own consent, colonized as missionaries to and benevolence require that the latter Constantinople, or St. Petersburg. There their slaves have served them for nothing ! seminating their aristecratical notions, and Is not this agreeable to the golden rule of advocating slavery, or at all events, do less

ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets?

If we now contemplate this proposed amendment in respect to expediency and safety, it will, perhaps, appear still more evidently wise and proper. The slaves belong to the class of 'working men,' and are long to the class of 'working men,' and are

cause for a year past. Surely the expecta- to the meeting and rose to speak, it became it was founded. tions of the most sanguine of the friends of perfectly evident that our opponents had immediate abolition, have been more than gratified. Although we might have wished have been preposterous to have expected cept by the disturbers who were firm! feelings-and especially of lust? They also that prejudice, which has, like an incubus, wedged tegether near the doors and in pressed upon the American public for so part of the galleries. Some one, we were tion of some few to the accumulated atreci- said that he had withdrawr. But whether ties of the system of slavery, and the presdespised and degraded colored mar, when gress of those eternal truths which have ored persons understand these important been so long and so often denied access to Again, in order to prepare persons for a people. The success, which has thus far attended the cause of immediate abolition, is a bright harbinger of the ultimate accomplishment of the end which abolitionists have countrymen.

Fraught as is the accursed system of sla- excellent effect. For a moment the helchand with alarming danger to the enslavers. and selves to procure its total abolition, because consequences may result from its abolition the argument that men may be permitted to go on in a course of crime, because their punishment may possibly cause some evil, cannot be justified in any circumstances.

It is with much pleasure I have perused cir fellow creatures, as they have done, who, although fearful of the danger of inmediate abelition of slavery, are yet willing Again, if the present slaveholders should to read our books, and such persons will be be deprived of the use of the Bible, and be come convinced by reading, that their fears constrained to study upon the eternal princi- are groundless or imaginary. There is no ples of truth, justice, and righteoneness for escaping from the arguments of Mr. Phelps; state of starcry, this might be he maintains every position he takes, with a very beneficial to them and to the world. strength which cannot be shaken. I have They would be likely to learn how to inter- heard a number of persons say, who were pret and apply the Scriptures, at least those not abolitionists, that his arguments were parts which relate to masters and servants, clear and cogent, and the truth of them was

expected and grievons evil for the present cheering account of what abolitionists are forest with their beasts by his music. Not &c. slaves, since they have so long been waited the attention of the people is not aroused to

[From the Emancipator.] FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW-YORK.

On Friday, the 4th instant, the friends of us arrangements and public notice, in the Chatham-street Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A respectable audience were seated at that our, and in a few minutes the exercises were opened with a fervent and peculiarly ppropriate and feeling prayer, by Rev. G. I. Lundow of this city. The five first ver-H. Luptow of this city. es of a beautiful hymn written for the occasion, by John G. Whittier, was then sung The amendment which I have devised, vious, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to dwell longer on this point.

In case this amendment to the colonization of the plan of gradual about 'Oh. Thou, whose presence went before

Our fathers in their weary way, As with thy chosen moved of yor The fire by night-the cloud by day !-When from each temple of the free A nation's song ascends to Heaven,

Most Holy Father !- unto Thee May not our humble prayer be given? Thy children all-though bue and form

Are varied in Thine own good will-With Thy own holy breathings warm, And fishioned in Thine image still. We thank Thee, Father !-hill and plain Around us wave their fraits once more,

And clustered vine, and blossomed grain Are bending round each cottage door. And peace is here-and hope and love Are round us as a mantle thrown, And onto Thee, supreme above,

The knee of prayer is bowed along

end by Dr. Stephen Brown. Slavery Convention, which he did in a very bodies delivered with more evident and comanswer the public expectation of a powerful 4th of July, A. D. 1834. wrath of the 'mixed multitude' that, by this unexampled success which has attended our David Paul Brown, Esq. was announced the 4th of July, than it ever has been since house, and covers about one-third of it. The the Second Baptist Meeting-house, the entire consummation of our most ardent desires for the welfare and happiness of our desires for the welfare and happiness of our edition to be enict and remainseat. In respect to slave and free colored population, yet it would ed, which was generally complied with, exmany years, could be eradicated in the short told, went and informed the Mayor, and at space of time which has intervened between one time it was said that he was present at the time when you first awakened the atten- the deors, commanding order. It was then he was there, at all, we are not certain. At ent day. You cannot but feel encouraged to all events, the disturbers were neither dispersevere in your labors for the good of the persed for silenced. Dr. Cox and Mr. Brown alternately attempted to address them, but they would neither hear any thing, nor per-

> coning upon his suspended javelin scemed tamed by the lyre of the son of Jesse. But, Oh, for those, this day can bring As unto us-no joyful thrill, For those, who, under FREEDOM's wing, Are bound in SLAVERY's fetters still !-

> much inarticulate screaming and stamping.

the exclamations of 'Treason! Treason

heard, with now and then an interioction or

tween the pauses of the storm the choi-

struck up the remaining five stanzas of Mr.

For those, to whom Thy living word Of light and love is never given, For those, whose cars have never heard The premise and the hope of heaven!

For broken heart-and clouded mind,

Whereon no human mereies fall,

Oh, he thy gracious love inclined,

Who, as a father, pitiest all !--And grant, Oh, Father! that the time Of Earth's deliverance may be near. When every land and tongue and clime The message of Thy love shall hear-

When, smitten as with fire from beaven, The captive's chains shall sink in dust, And to his fettered soul be given THE GLORIOUS PREEDOM OF THE JUST!

Orpheas is fabled to have enchained the

query.

Editors, who are the proper index of public their present reasoning in support of the system of slaveholding. This would greatly increase their light and knowledge. As they unjust, and unsafe for the country. They seem to be agreed that some plan of gradual to discover a peculiar beauty and glory in the great and self-evident truths, that 'all The unparalleled success of his labors in his of the house near the pulpit, where the unofdice or partiality, I have endeavored to canmen are created equal; that they are enown country, is a powerful recommendation fending friends of the poor slave were peaceaccessory, according to Cols. Stone and leading arguments and objections dowed by their Creator with certain una- of his talents and devotion to the cause of fully seated. One or two ladies, in feeble Webb, or whether it was done by 'a few low of both Colonizationists and Abolitionists. lienable rights, and that among these are life, human liberty. I presume there will be many health, and subject to palpitations of the fellows, or whether by both united, we shall of Portland, Me. of both Colonizationists and Abolitomists.— Including the importance of liberty, and the persuit of happiness. They who will raise the cry of "foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would learn, experimentally, the wretched-foreigners inter-them, in our efforts to do away this great would be a supplied to the proposition of the pro

> ward. The least symptom of dismay would were either disturbed by 'respectable' colo and the least word of angry remonstrance pathies are on the same side, or by both would have served them as a pretext for vio- united. There is not another alternative lence. But the occasions were not furnished, and after becoming satisfied that nothing may swing on which hern of the fatal dilembeneficial could be further accomplished, it was understood that the assembly should deiberately withdraw. This was accordingly done, and our opponents left to enjoy their 4th of July. success, if they deemed it such. With us it is not felt that we have suffered a defeat. ar from it. Our principles and their praccal effects have been exhibited in as instructive a contrast as could be desired, and werful indeed must have been the oration that in one brief hour could have spoken such weighty volumes. The intended speaker, we were happy to see, accounted it no dis appointment, and he has returned to his city of brotherly love laden with the satisfaction of having visited this metropolis on the most benevolent of errands, and of knowing that a kind Providence has accomplished the good he intended while sparing him his an- the last of the series. The New-York Sa-

(who composed a respectable part of the assembly on this occasion, and gave silent yet and meet in the lecture room, as they had demonstrative and elequent refutation to repeatedly done. This was however with after appear, where their respective of the contraction of the con their clamorous defamers) had intended hold- the expectation that the house would be oc- will be weighed by impartial and uneminated their clamorous defamers) had intended holding a meeting at the same place in the eve- cupied as it had been before, by the congrening, when a talented gentleman of their gation usually worshipping there, and the The Declaration of American Indepen
It was thought best, however, to defeat the case was then distinctly and deliberately evil-minded and the vulgar, by deferring by police officers and closed. An officer of Mr. Lewis Tappan next proceeded to tain portion of our white citizens shall be less opened for the admission of the members. read the Declaration of the American Anti- intexicated with the fumes of alcohol and This created some noise, and a black man the inflation of a slaveholding and proscrip- came up with a watchman's club and required onization Society at Boylston Hall, below

manding effect. It was itself sufficient to answer the public expectation of a powerful 4th of July, A. D. 1834.

FREEDOM in the city of New-York, on the not to return.

At about half past 9 o'clock, Dr. Rockwell,

The impression may possibly be received from the foregoing, that the number of our the pulpit, from which a negro man was onization Society and its pernicious tendent. disturbers was greater than we estimate it speaking, and stated to the speaker the claim were proved, in a succession of well are Some seem to be incapable of being raised to a proper sense of the guilt of slave-holding. The best place in which to color-holding. The best place in which to colorize such persons with their own consent, so Some of the closing paragraphs of the De impossible to speak with much certainty or Several blacks, however, continued in the be just, and efficient, and properly encourage and reward industry. The slaveholders age and reward industry. The slaveholders are in authornty, the government will be indeed that they might rise to this important knowledge, would, perhaps, be where they might indications are in authornty, the government will be described as a several blacks, nowever, continued in the pulpit, and the audience remained in their pulpit and the audience remained in their pulpit and the audience remained in their pul be the most exposed to kidnappers.

There are others still, who seem to be incapple of rising in this country above their capable of rising in this capable of rising in thi ters, this might indeed, in some respects, lead to a revolution in the general government. Do any fear the consequences of ment. Do any fear the consequences of confusion is another question. But about their own covered with their own coverent to England. this? Or do any imagine that the 'working men,' would not have sufficient intelligence to govern well?

This is well understood, with their own consent, to England, where an enlightened public sentiment on the sufficient intelligence to govern well?

Which is a sufficient intelligence to govern well in the sufficient intelligence to govern well?

Which is a sufficient intelligence to govern well in the sufficient intelligence to govern well?

Which is a sufficient intelligence to govern well in the sufficient in th the subject of slavery might possibly dispersual within the sound their Egyptian darkness, evishame them out of the truths they hated, they evidently metropolis had been watered with blood, ere lamps broken, and blows were laid about, and that day of joy, and ernment worse than it has been managed of late. Witness the affairs of the general common justice, humanity, and benevo-S. C. al power that pervaded the assembly. Then the victims. Abolitionists would not wish to exchange places with was a solemn and interesting occasion Extract of a letter from a friend in Au
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Extract of a letter from a friend in Au
Extract of a letter from a fri 'My heart is filled with rejoicing at the namely to prevent their being heard. When this city was not more seriously disturbed, on ular lines. The orchestra extends across the consistent lovers of liberty,) assen

We have other facts in reserve, and several things to say, which we cannot say now. Seats for the congregation are in what was to an address by the flex. Same the theatre pit, four or five feet below the Pawtucket. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pe passage way from the street Mandon. Although the weather was

and many singers from the country, who vol- were no dangerous wounds. inteered on the occasion. And besides these, a large portion of the congregation, of both colors, joined in the singing. The two congregations last mentioned, are colhorrible crime of praising God in company ning, seem to require a statement of facts. The with the redeemed from all nations has been Trustees of the Chaple as externed of facts. The so plously and zealously fastened upon us by the Journal of Commerce, and the Courier Thursday evenings. Occasionally, for mutual accommend Engineers. and Enquirer. Well might our sincerity, our picty, our philanthropy, our principles, y. It is customary for the Trustees and the Music Societies, y. It is customary for the Trustees as is well an enithet too indelicate to be recorded. Be-Whittier's bymn, to the air of Wells, with ugs of the pit were drowned with the sweet ongs of Zion, and the cvil spirit of Saul.

urday fully justifies the disturbers, certifies their respectability, and represents that the On Saturday, the sexton (who is in the joint ser-Mayor, though present, 'found no occasion for his services'—that one of the police of ficers declared them 'the most civil fellows for rioters he ever saw.' And yet it attests the fact that 'the excitement was so great the fact that 'the excitement was so great of the version formed that the colored people wished the Chapel on Monday evening, and he was directed to go to Mr. Lowndes, the President of the Society, and ask his permission. He did so, as, it was cheeffully granted; Mr. Lowndes remarking, 'At this season of the version formed that the colored people wished the Chapel on Mr. Lowndes, the President of the Society and ask his permission. He did so, as, it was cheeffully granted; Mr. Lowndes remarking, 'At this season of the version formed that the colored people wished the Chapel on Mr. Lowndes, the President of the Society was inthat it became impossible for the orator to be heard. This conduct he does not condemn. So far from this he declares the reading of the anti-share degree of the anti-share reading of the anti-slavery declaration a ple, as it was presumed he would, he not supposing desceration of the day, tending to destroy it was necessary.

Mr. Rockwell, Vice President of the Society

police declined making arrests, as no vio-lence had been used.' But on one point it differs from its cotemporaries: 'A few low in various ways, by shouting and clapping, most dead letters.

apon for nothing, especially if they should the importance of this subject. A death-like The words of the singers had scarcely died those men of low degree—who are vanity, ket for them is brisk."

be treated as bad as they have treated their torpor seems to pervade the minds of most on the walls' and 'risen to heaven,' ere their and both of whom, to be laid in a balance

deprived of their legal rights. They were careful examination of the subject, I am rather would not, learn before.

They would not, learn before.

They would not, learn before.

As it was, the disturbers continued to occupy the area near the front passages, though and our countrymen all mankind "—and the amendment is, it might prove beneficial to person who would raise such objections, can
They would not, learn before.

As it was, the disturbers continued to occupy the area near heart the front passages, though and our countrymen all mankind "—and the amendment is, it might prove beneficial to person who would raise such objections, can
They would not, learn before.

As it was, the disturbers to understance.

They would not, learn before.

T doubtless have emboldened them to do so, nizationists; or by 'low fellows' whose sym-

up near the Chapel, on the morning of the impressive. In pointing out the inconsister

'NOTICE.

The friends of the UNION and of the SOUTH are requested to attend the ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING at Chatham street hapel, at 11 o'clock this morning. Remember, freemen, what this Society aim at carrying off slaves from the coast of Africa THE DISUNION of the STATES.

MANY FRIENDS OF THE COUNTRY.' July 4, 1834.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

A REAL ROW. Chatham Chapel was last evening the this address he charges the judge and june scene of a riot, which we hope will prove cred Music Society, as we understand, have We are certain of having written this ac- the right to use the building on Monday evethe right to use the building on Monday evenings. When the Society assembled last the sight of heaven, to be concerned in the sight of heaven, t surrounded with more calm and discreet large congregation, chiefly blacks, engaged slave trade here, than on the coast of Africa friends, than during the whole of this tran- in religious services, and learned from the He acknowledges the justice of his sentons Secretary that by request of one of the elders but reminds the Court that there is a tribe It should be added, that our colored friends of the church, he had consented that the own number, Mr. Benjamin F. Hughes, by Society thought themselves imposed upon appointment was to have addressed them. when they found to what purpose the house those exercises to some period when a cer- the Society demanded that they should be forcible and impressive manner. We never the republicanism, than they seem to have heard the great and memental truths it cmbeen on this boasted National Anniversary.

The was seized, a large audience. It was one of the me Thus much for the records of PRACTICAL however, and put out of the house and told masterly attacks on the Society, which he

> The booths around the Park of the Society to the house, and requested ed, compact, and logical arguments. seats for the congregation are in what was to an address by the Rev. John Blo We will close for the present with one or to the house exhibited a shade of the same we particulars.
>
> In respect to the choir, which has been bled around the gate, when it was said that made the subject of newspaper comment, we the blacks inside were killing the whites, the audience to the remarks of the would say that it was composed of the united though nobody appeared to think the case In his exordium, he first took a gen choirs of the Chatham-street Chapel, of the Rev. Mr. Williams [Episcopal] church, and lected in force, and by about 10 o'clock the Rev. T. S. Wright's [Presbyterian] house was cleared. Several persons were accurate manner delineated the present church, who attended by special invitation, bruised, and had their clothes torn, but there acter of its governments, and condit

[From the Journal of Commerce.1 two congregations last mentioned, are col-ored, and thus it has come to pass that the relative to the disturbance at the Chapel, last eve-

the union, and naturally producing a feeling of dissatisfaction which found vent in very expressive hisses.

Mr. Rockwell, Vice President of the coming at a late hour, finding the house occupied by colored people, and ignorant that the President had relinquished the use of the Chapel, undertook to distant the meeting by ordering by ordering the House to be expressive hisses.

The Courier and Enquirer holds similar disturb the meeting by ordering the House to be language, and declares the anti-slavery cell-language, and declares the anti-slavery cell-language. The Pulpit lamps were broken, the pulpit lamps were broken. chration too much for an American audience to bear!

The Journal of Commerce, too, says 'the relies dealined problems of damages, it is thought about Total amount of damages, it is thought, and LEWIS TAPPAN.

The African slave trade is very extensivefellows,' say the Editors, 'near the door com- ly carried on from Cuba. The convention menced the disturbance, which was kept up and laws for its suppression seem to be al-Twenty four slave vessels were recently lying at Havana, at one

Boston,

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834

FOURTH OF JULY.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society celebrated this anniversary with appropriate services, at Boylston Hall. The following is the order of exercises.

1. Hymn,-Singing by the colored juven ile choir, under the direction of Miss PAUL 2. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Snowden.

3. Hymn.

4. Address, by Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDER

5. Collection.

6. Hymn.

7. Benediction. The oration by General Fessenden wa full of powerful argument and manly sent ment. He dwelt with peculiar emphasiupon our guilt as a nation in sustaining sig-

very as we do by our constitution and laws We shall not attempt to give a sketch this address, which we trust will soon b published. One passage, however, we yes ture to mention, which struck us, and we doubt not most persons present, as deeply ey of our conduct, as a nation, in permitting the internal slave trade, while we punish the foreign traffic as piracy, the orator sun posed the captain and crew of a vessel to h indicted in a court of the United States, The jury find the prisoner guilty. The judge as is usual, inquires whether the prisone have any reason to offer why sentence show not be pronounced. The captain, with front of brass,' then addresses the Court who tried him, and the marshall who is execute him, with being concerned in buying and selling and keeping slaves in American nal before which the judge, and jurers, well as he and his piratical crew, must he

The oration was listened to with great at tention and interest by a numerous audier

ADDRESS ON COLONIZATION.

On Sunday evening, July 6th, Genen Fessenden delivered an address on the Co yet been presented to the public. The should have been glad to have every me ber of the Colonization Society hear this

FOURTH OF JULY IN PROVIDENCE

In the morning, at 5 o'clock, a n pressed, that He would mercifully

Mendon. Although the weather was prospects of its population. He then ly dwelt upon the desolations of Africa made one of those sketches of the heart and almost madden the brain. American slave-trade, not less atroc dreadful than the foreign, was then the depicted in all its terrific realities-! auction-the secret prison-the whip and Enquirer. Well might our sincerity, our picty, our principles, our acceptance with Heaven, and our success on earth have been questioned, if, on an occasion like this, we had declined inviting some of the best singers in the city, our Christian brethren, of the very race whose wrongs we would redress, merely on account of the color of their skins!

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday fully justifies the disturbers, certifies and the Music Societies and the Music Societies, and Associations.

And finally, the whole system of slavery belief to the Chapel for the evening of the Fourth of July, to celebrate the ambiversary of the abolition of slavery in this State, engaged it, and paid the treasurer therefor. In consequence of the riot, however, in the early part of the day, the Trustees, as is well fetters—the sundering of every domestic And finally, the whole system of slavery belief to the Chapel for the evening of the Fourth of July, to celebrate the ambiversary of the abolition of slavery in this State, engaged it, and paid the treasurer therefor. In consequence of the riot, however, in the early part of the day, the Trustees, as is well fetters—the sundering of every domestic and the Music Societies and the Societies and Associations.

And finally, the whole system of slavery held for the Chapel for the evening of the Fourth of the day, to celebrate the ambiversary of the abolition of the color of their skins!

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturbers, certifies and the Music Societies and the Music Societies and Associations.

Are spectable Societies and Associations.

Are spectable Societies and Associations.

Are spectable Societies all our civil and political relations,ger to the whole nation,-its disgrace American character,-the duty of ever dividual to assist in its overthrow was enforced, and shown to be imperative. address abounded with beautiful and path passages, wrought up with great judgm

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a thin meeting was held at Rev. Mr. Wis meeting-house. The audience was large. After prayer by the paster Church, the Rev. Mr. May read the D laration of the sentiments and purpose the Abolitionists, who met in Convention Philadelphia, last December. He then dressed the meeting for about half an b

in defence of those sentiments and purp He was followed by Rev. Mr. Per. Mendon, who urged with great carnestness and force upon Christians generally, ministers in particular, the duty of exe themselves in behalf of the millions of oppressed, down-trodden countrymen.

A collection was then taken, which amount

resting anecdot admirable train hese were narr icitous manner In the evening rth meeting v rley's meeting a large and ayer by Rev. e, and after so hat constituted view of abo ly writ, which, l that day, (but o often,) enforci ery yoke, and p a strict obedie pter, (58th of e best anti-slave the world-wo tellect of man biect-imperati e in its prediction ilts. He was su rith all who gave shovah, and who ord. In the cou at it was commo eclaration of In men are create e inalienable ri strument was hich the doctrin no light upon ine revelationorth to the world homas Jefferson he, for one, sho nd be disposed to use as a hopeles e equality of m e Bible; and es

to more than i Anti-Slaver

. Afric! aw ung in a most to Our invaluable

hen occupied the

sive remarks

bly established Thou shalt love Whatsoever ye v ou, do ye even se ath-warrant of andment- Tho and it in the ten alt not covet ... eighbor's.' Insta them, (and who ould not be insta way every vestige leem the land. Rev. Mr. Perry, etain the audien le dwelt upon the

increasing at the prolongation o se and ill-tres oved by the terr ould not retire to els near their pillo elligence among t liberty, in despi the legislatures at intelligence is The regular or roken by the Rev ested permission nexion with

cripture which l

Servants, obey yo

elieved that slave

nd yet he was afr tantly. He hop ulcate in the min obeying their m andoning the scl nd colonization so e course, in order ourse was to be fe on of the free per aramount importa The gentleman Ir. Garrison and I whose remarks Charles Stuart th g, and reciting a tes in vindication e noble disintere lustry (whenever e people of color. Rev. Mr. May, o nd very animated Ir. Richmond, in iew of the apathy at prevailed in th tines that were pro d disciples of Chr ssion of two mi can citizens, he espair of the salve o fear that the jud inger be withheld o do his duty, and ong as there was s The exercises th

OURTH OF JULY The exercises co ore 11 o'clock, wit ith taste and spirit offered an appropr ymn, Rev. Samue ess, which, thou stened to without Mr. May comm

eresting and impre

nutes after 10 o'c

vas apparent in the

embly, and much

horism by Coleri e most awful and nsidered as so tr he power of truth ormitory of the s nost despised and aid he, is now the 12, 1834.

ULY. -Slavery Society with appropriate The following

e colored juvenn of Miss PAUL nowden.

UEL FESSENDEN.

Fessenden was and manly sentieculiar emphasis in sustaining slaitution and laws give a sketch of ist will soon be ruck us, and we esent, as deeply t the inconsisten ion, in permitting tile we punished the orator supof a vessel to be nited States, for e coast of Africa. wilty. The judge. her the prisoners v sentence should captain, with a ses the Court. In indge and jurors arshall who is to ncerned in buying aves in America a less offence, in concerned in the he coast of Africa. ce of his sentence. there is a tribue, and jurors, as crew, must hereespective offences ial and unerring

ONIZATION. fully 6th, General ston Hall, before avery Society, and one of the most ociety, which have objects of the Colernicious tendency

I to with great at-

umerous audience.

on of well arrang arguments. We have every memsciety hear this ad o be printed, and circulated among olonization at the

PROVIDENCE. 'clock, a meeting Wilson's Vestry, God of the opmercifully hasten e, and gratitude, be removed, every captive set free. It ing occasion.

e friends of imme ipation, (the only rty.) assembled in ng-house, to listen ev. John Blain of Rev. Mr. Perry o weather was sultry v long, yet an un ion was given by ks of the speaker ook a general surcomprehensive and d the present charand condition and He then minuteions of Africa, and hes of the foreign

ir recital, crush the n the brain. The t less atrocious and was then thrillingly realities-the slave on -the whips and every domestic tie. stem of slavery was exaggeration and randed as the most iod, and the most trodden man, that face of the earth. its connexion with relations, -its dan--its disgrace to the e duty of every in verthrow was ably e imperative. The cautiful and pathetic th great judgment

3 o'clock, a third Rev. Mr. Wilson's udience was very the paster of the day read the Dec s and purposes et in Convention ber. He then ad about half an hour, ments and purposes Rev. Mr. Perry great earnestness ans generally, and he duty of exerting the millions of our countrymen. ken, which amountang in a mest touching manner.

easa hopeless enterprise. But he found have been so long condemned?

by the terrors of the masters, who their behalf? ying their masters, &c. He was for ing the schemes of the anti-slavery over the nations? bazzation societies, and taking a midarse, in order to reconcile both. That

ose remarks may be given hereafter.

ty animated speech, partly in reply to tehmond, in which he declared that in of the apathy and the hardness of heart prevailed in this country, and the docs that were promulgated by the profess-Stiples of Christ, in relation to the opon of two millions and a half of Amercitizens, he had been led almost to tir of the salvation of his country, and that the judgments of God could not s daty, and to preach the truth, as as there was space for our repentance. he exercises throughout were highly inting and impressive, and closed a few es after 10 o'clock. Great satisfaction apparent in the countenances of the asbly, and much good evidently done.

an appropriate prayer, and after a abomination can be overthrown too soon? Rev. Samuel J. May delivered an ad-

or invaluable coadjutor, Charles Stuart, solemnly pledged their lives, their property, men have been silent, and must continue unbenevolence of Franklin, Sewall, Rush and Jay,— Our invaluable coadjutor, Charles Schall, Soleniny proget than helf an hour with some immore than helf an helf and helf an helf an helf an helf an helf an helf an birth-right of every man. That dark comand political influence of this section of our in a great measure, freedom of soul and thought.

The evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, a plexion did not, in their view, forfeit this country is now on the side of the oppressors, our statesmen talk of liberty and equal rights, to meeting was held in the Rev. Mr. right, was made manifest by their opposition and, therefore, that little could be done elseof by Rev. and A die recognized The propriety of inserting this word, said he, men as property, is generally recognized Single individual who dakes to defend and atter some presently recognized with Dakes to befree the New-England. The prejudice aconstituted at the preparate at the prep In turning over the pages of a journal of the Religious visit of Dorothy Ripley, a young woman of at day, that which could not be perused at day, the said, had been read twice the pages of a journal of the Religious visit of Dorothy Ripley, a young woman of South. The notion has got to be very prevaluation: enforcing the obligation to break guided them has become dim! The leading lent among us, that nothing can be done for 2, published in New-York in 1810, we find an acen, entereing the obtgaches and sequences truth of their Declaration has lost its power! them while they remain with the whites, your and potation of the command. The After the lapse of half a century, one of the and therefore, that they must be removed After the Japse of half a century, one of the strict obsdience to the command. The New-England States (Connecticut) has made a provision in her Statute Law, by which comprehensive, the most animating, and a provision in her Statute Law, by which colored men are debarred from the elective occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. He argued, that they must be removed out of the country, or at least, beyond the limits of that portion of our territory, now occupied by white people. The argued of the country of the co bet of man had brought forth on the Chief Justice has decreed that Colored lent in this community, nothing could be Chief Justice has decreed that (Colored men had brought forth on the set—imperative in its commands, infalligated man had brought forth on the set—imperative in its commands, infalligated men cannot be citizens of the United States!

This decision was given in a case, which all who gave heed to the testimony of siah, and who walked in the light of the li was common for men to resort to the another great principle, for which our Fathers felt and be seen throughout the land in fa-

pile; and especially was it incontrover- to arrest if possible the declension of our God and man as man can be guilty of, and stablished in these two passages - country, to bring back this people to the that it ought, therefore, to be immediately shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'- knowledge of those truths, which were self- abandoned. And, said he, until this is done atoeser ye would that men should do to evident a half a century ago: those men, said -the 4th of July ought to be, throughout do ye even so to them.' He found the he, who have undertaken this good work, are the land, a day of public humiliation and warrant of slavery in the sixth com- denounced-their names cast out as evil, prayer. denounced—their names cast out as evil, prayer.

Thou shalt not steal.' He and every attempt is made to quench the light in the tenth commandment—'Thou are holding up to the nation, Most of the good disposed among all classes of people!' not covet any thing that is thy our churches are closed against them; many I trust he will ere long give the whole of it har's.' Instant and cordial obedience of our papers shut them out from their col- to the public. om land who would dare to say that they mans; repeatedly have they been put in peril After the address, a collection was taken om, (and who would dare to say that they unans; repeatedly have they been put in peril added by most and large rewards have been of their lives; and large rewards have been offered for the heads of some of them. Does not this look as if our countrymen have form the land.

See Mr. Perry, of Mendon, said he would gotten the safeguard of our liberies, providing the safeguard of our liberies, providing to the safeguard of our liberies, and large rewards have been in aid of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the safeguard of the safeguard the audience only a few moments. ed for in our Constitution— Freedom of the audience assembled in the saleguard of the President that he did wit upon the dangers which were hour- Speech and of the Press ? (1) What have the Rev. Mr. Blain's spacious meeting-house et. resing at the South, in consequence of lyrants ever done, worse than to impose si- in Pawtucket, on the afternoon of the 4th, to engation of slavery-of the evident lence upon their oppressed, down-trodden listen to an address from Mr. Garrison, which and ill-treatment of the slaves, as subjects, or upon those who would plead in was apparently received with great cordiality.

eartheir pillows -of the increasing in- day which now we celebrate, the claim of American Anti-Slavery Society. exe among the slaves on the subject kings to rule by a divine right was explodery, in despite of all the enactments ed, or thought to be. But what do we now elegislatures, and the manner in which hear? What else than that the slaveholders elligence is disseminated-&c. &c. of this republic 'were born masters;' that counts of two riots in New-York, one on the onnexion with two or three passages of These assertions are continually made at these rude and violent proceedings, we have as, the South, and are assented to by many who no fears that the cause in which they are ens, obey your masters,' &c. &c. He are called christians here at the North. Yet gaged will be put down or even repressed ed that slavery was 'an atrocious sin,' in what respect does this claim of the slave- by these outrages. No. Let New-York bethe was afraid to have it abandoned holder differ from that which we republi- editors and magistrates rejoice to see mob ly. He hoped abolitionists would in- cans have pretended so heartily to despise law introduced to disturb the meetings of hold the sceptre, are ordained of God to rule encourage riot and disorder by open appro-

arnson and Rev. Mr. Blain-a sketch to thee, and say-Aha! aha! 'Art thou become like unto us? Yes - my country, like unto the worst of tyrants hast theu beformed himself of the condition of more than Society, 97 Milk St. Boston. two millions of his enslaved countrymen. In describing to you their condition, I shall not harrow up your feelings by detailing indicidual instances of crucky. I shall merely the shall tell you what the system of slavery in our Mr. Le Brun, formerly of Point Petre, Guadalo

werse system. be immediately abolished?

'Such wrongs in any place would find a tear; But call for stronger, deeper feeling here.'

aste and spirit. Rev. Mr. Colburn then Is it possible that any should believe the

Mr. May then went on to argue that it is which, though unusually long, was not only our right, but our solemn duty here

to more than thirty dollars, for the American ous truths, and those momentous principles, heaven. And insisted, that no evils can omere than thirty dollars, for the Amerons of the Revolution announced to the world, 58 years ago to-day, with peculiar emphasis, and to which they most touching manner.

That the tone of public sentiment against slavery arise from speaking, writing, and publishing arise from speaking, writing, and publishing on this subject all our thoughts and feelings; with peculiar emphasis, and to which they no evils so great as have accumulated while

it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the in the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the it was common for men to resort to the in the it was common for men to resort to the in the it was common for men to resort to the in the in the it was common for men to resort to the in the in the in the contended, 'that the people should be in-structed,' has come to be questioned, aye, violated even in New-England. At the South, it is a part of the system, by which millions objections that are made to them. And constitute of our countrymen are kept in abject servicing the felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition of slavery. He does not need to my tale of wo. I said—"My concern is, at present, for the distressed Africans. I felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition of slavery. He does not need to my tale of wo. I said—"My concern is, at present, for the distressed Africans. I felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition of slavery. He does not need to my tale of wo. I said—"My concern is, at present, for the distressed Africans. I felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition of slavery. The distressed Africans. I felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition of slavery. The distressed Africans. I felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition of slavery. The distressed Africans is a present, for the distressed Africans. I felt and be seen throughout the land in falced the outer abolition is a slave of the distressed Africans. I felt and is the outer abolition is a present, of our countrymen are kept in abject servicely light upon this subject was shed by the revelation—if the postulate was put to the world simply on the authority of the standard standar disposed to abandon the anti-slavery most despised error, for which the Papists hearts of our countrymen—the truth that people having been neglected many centuries, their wave been so long condemned?

Those who have arisen in these latter days, as mere animals, is as high a crime against

The liberal collection of more than fifty dolnot retire to rest without placing pis- Long ago, said Mr. May, long before that lars was made in aid of the funds of the

RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

We present our readers to-day with ac-

bation or hesitating and qualified disapprov-Genius of America! Spirit of this repub- al;-they can no more stop or impede the lic! where art thou? How art thou fallen, onward progress of abolition by these impowas to be found in making the educa- O Lucifer, Son of the morning! how art tent engines of mischief, then they can shut of the free people of color au object of thou fallen from heaven! 'Hell from be- out the light of the sun from the whole world

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

In speaking of the Manual Labor School, There is not on earth, a more unlim- last week, we omitted to mention something in vindication of the gratitude of heart, ited despotism, then this boastful republic is, more important than any thing which we said, ble disinterestedness, and the cordial in its relation to more than one sixth part of to wit, that donations for the proposed instisky (whenever fairly renumerated) of its subjects. No one will say I accuse my tution might be paid to James C. Odiorne, country falsely, said Mr. May, who has in- Treasurer of the New-England Anti-Slavery

vidual instances of crucity. I shall merely Baptiste, who was said to be held as a slave by a country is by law. Mr. May then went on but declaring himself to be now a naturalized entito give an outline of the slave laws of this zen of the United States, residing at Portland in country. And there was no need, as he said, to color the picture with particular cases of Brun stated by his counsel that he did not claim the cruelty, in order to make it revolting to every custody of the lad as a slave, but that he was apthe withheld. Still, he was resolved generous, kind feeling of the heart. Surely prenticed to him, and that he had no intention to reno worse system of oppression can be found move him to Guadaloupe or any other slaveholding any where upon earth. There cannot be a knew that he had no right to do so. It was proved for the prosecution that the boy had Now, he continued, can any one who has applied to a citizen of Boston to assist him in oba heart, hesitate a moment to say with us, a slave, and wishing to be free and unwilling to rethat such a system of oppression ought to turn to Point Petre. The judge was of opinion that he could not discharge the lad from the care and custody of Le Brun, but if Le Brun should attempt, or manifest any intention, to remove the boy from this country, then he would be taken from his hands exercises commenced at quarter be- Will any one, who has a spark of human and discharged; that in the mean time a guardian l o'clock, with an anthem performed feeling, plead for its continuance a moment? might be appointed for him; and that the record of these proceedings would always be sufficient to show the title of the boy to his freedom wherever he the clergy of the County.

Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery So-Mr. May commenced with the following blacks by Coleridge: Truths, of all others as would justify the use of no other. He used the sinfulness of remaining silent, while millions in our own land are crying for meter, for the bread which came down from at despised and exploded errors.' Such, and he, is now the condition of those glori-

ABOLITIONISM IN 1802.

equal, endowed with certain inalienable restrict and a variety of very ingesting anecdotes, illustrative of a variety of happiness. They made no expectation and the patient to see, abnor and correct them.

In answer to the inquiry so often made, a mountful deterioration of moral feeling on the great subject of human liberty. The great and bold pursuit of happiness.' They made no expend so much of their time and labor in spirits who laid the foundation of our government have were narrated in his own peculiarly could be were narrated in his own peculiarly could be something and could be spirits who laid the foundation of our government have passed away, and with them has passed away, mi meeting was held in the Rev. Mr. right, was made mannest by their opposition and, therefore, that little could be done elseopinious by eloquent barrangues in behalf of liberty
ticle of the Constitution, in which are stated
to the insertion of the word white, in that aropinious by eloquent barrangues in behalf of liberty
in Europe. But let this one fact tingle in the ears of
the American people:—There is not, in the hy Rev. Mr. Farley. Mr. Garrison the qualifications for American citizenship. right of slaveholders to hold their fellow PRESENT CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, A

OF INDEPENDENCE.
In turning over the pages of a journal of the Reli-

ington, from which we make the following extract: s wife present, who politely gave me an invitation scople having been neglected many centuries, their nower of reason was dimmed by a long abuse of the same; but that I was inclined to think that if the present generation of children were educated by vir-neus persons, who would teach them habits of in-lustry and economy, they might then prove a bless-ing to the country: whereas to train them up with a view that they were not the same race, would prove only a curse to the land, especially the females, who I felt myself concerned for the most, on account of heir express, dimension to the vibraging of more

The prime and definite oject of this young lady's visit to the President is given below in her own

Shade of Connecticut Blue Laws, what a revelation is this! A 'Nigger School,' not in Canterbury, but in Washington, cheek by jowl with the elite of good society and democratic aristocracy-a Nigger School for 'sixty females'-and under the patron

Dearborn!
The benevolent design of this young woman was frustrated by the want of funds for the permanent imore and New-York she people with great success.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESSES.

We give below a list of some places in in the minds of the slaves, the duty -that kings are born with a divine right to peaceable citizens, -let them sanction and which anti-slavery addresses were delivered on the 4th inst. with the names of the orators. of no party on this or any other subject. We of the most striking evidences of the rapid versa, expression of disapprobation and reesses have been delivered on the 4th of and his family were out of town, as we neath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy by a newspaper paragraph,—or step the ree gentleman was briefly replied to by coming. The tyrants of the earth cry out tarning tide of the ocean by a city ordinance. some of the towns named below, not a sintle person could be found who had under-

Boston, Gen. Samuel Fessguden of Portland, Me. Salem, Rev. James S. Woodbury of Acton. Bererly, Mr. Joseph Warren Cross of Andover

Theological Seminary.

Danrers, Mr. James D. Black. Inswich, William Oakes, Esq. Newburnport, Rev. John Frost, of Whitesboro'

New Rowley, William B. Dodge, Esq. of Salem. West Boulston, David L. Child, Esq. Sandwich, Rev. Joseph Mash. South Attlebore, Rev. Samuel J. May. Framingham, Rev. George Track. North Bridgewater, Rev. J. C. Warren of Wey-

Paretucket, R. I., William L. Garrison. Providence, Charles Stuart, Rev. Mr. Elain, Rev. Mr. May, W. L. Garrison, and others. Waitsfield, Vt., Mr. Ithamar Smith. Portland, Me., James F. Otis, Esq.

NEW SOCIETIES.

At Phymouth, an Anti-Slavery County Conven-tion was held, and an efficient County Society

At Rochester, N. Y., also, an Anti-Slavery County calling the Convention, among which were many of to Fish streets, and substantial brick build-At New-Bedford, an Anti-Slavery Society has

een organized. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society:

POSTSCRIPT.

An excited mob does not distinguish friends from foes, and you yourselves may be the sufferers from the conflagration which you

We regret Mr. Tappan's losses from the mob. But those who know that gentleman, cannot doubt that the wrongs which he suffers so for from diminishing his ardor in the low or for from diminishing his ardor in the law up in Marblehead harbor, during the Revolucannot doubt that the wrongs which he suffers so far from diminishing his ardor in the tionary war, was recovered from the cause which he has espoused, will only serve mouth since. Some young men took it into their to animate it to renewed exertions. to animate it to renewed exertions.

gregated about the premises at sun set, on ming it down, and the wad literally tore his left hand gregated about the premises at sun set, on increase in pieces, rendering amputation necessary above the Thursday evening, and continued to increase wrist. Dr. Bartlett performed the operation.—Satill 9 o'clock, not one of the abolitionists lem Register. dared appear, at which hour the doors were forced by the multitude and the house instantly filled. A person then addressed the assembly, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that those present pledge themselves, should another meeting of abolitionists be convened for the purpose of agitating the slave question, to be present thereat, and to express their indignation in relation thereto. It was also resolved the successfully performed, and the unfortunity of the successful performed and the s solved to leave the Chapel without injury. The Standard says, that at 1 o'clock A. M. a large mob formed in front of the house of Lewis Tappan, broke open the door, entered, and commenced demolishing the furniture. A posse of watchmen and several police officers arrived soon after the work of demolishing had begun, and for a short time, preshol rome, in the second story, and killed we should be seemed at a window in the girls. a large mob formed in front of the house of ishing had begun, and for a short time, pre- The

middle of the street and fired. middle of the street and fired. It was supposed that the building would be set on fire, but two engines arrived and began to play upon the house. The furniture is all destroyed, or so much injured as to be worthless. ed, or so much injured as to be worthless.

The family of Mr. Tappan were absent from town, and of course at the time of this affair the building was tenantiess. It is probable that the dwelling and furniture of Dr. Cox have also been destroyed.—Transcow-hole was drowned. A little boy heard him script of last evening, July 11.

After finishing their work at the Bowery Theatre last might, the mob in a very ex-&c., were soon demolished, after which the

The watchmen were on the spot direct-

the mob, they retired to the watch-house, where the Mayor and civil authorities were armed.—N. Y. Enq. where the Mayor and civil authorities were soon assembled; and it was determined that Before the orator of the day, DAVID PAUL of this republic 'were born masters;' that the watching of Providence;' of the median of Providence;' of the median of Providence;' and the same of the watching of Providence;' that the watching of Providence;' the watching of the watching Methodist Episcopal Church. In Philadelphia, Bal-the civil authorities kept possession of the their abettors, spit against the north wind, as Frank round. All this occupied an hour and a half or more. Several of the rioters were arrested, and are in custody.

wounded in various ways, but no one, we believe, dangerously. The mob was composed
chiefly of boys and young men, collectively,
in at.—h. The number of these addresses, affords one hear nothing from our citizens but one uniprogress of anti-slavery principles. In some gret. However wrong the course of the abthe towns on our list, Colonization adwill not make the matter right. Mr. Tappan Pa.; Persis E. Whitehead, New-Bedford, Mass.;

one of them. Three years ago probably in probably five or six hundred dollars. During John Bessonnett, Bristol, Pa.; Moses Emery, West the night some apprehension was felt for Dr. Newbury Mass.; Nathan Johnson, New-Bedford, Cox, in consequence of threats thrown out; as also for the store of Arthur Tappan & New-York city; J. C. Lovejoy, Bath, Me.; David stood or cared for the doctrines of abolition. Co. But neither were molested. There are Now they are actively engaged in spreading to-day symptoms of unappeased excitement, Ohio; John G. Whittier, Haverbill, Mass.; Amos hese doctrines. Such is the power of truth, which will probably call for strong measures Stickney, East Vassalboro' Me.; E. B. Dearborn, on the part of the civil authorities this eve-

Several colored men in going home from their places of employment down town, fell into the hands of the rioters, and were shamefully beaten. One in particular, a most inoffensive and estimable man, employed in a wholesale ware house, suffered severely .-Journal of Commerce of Thursday morning.

FIRE. Our city has been again visited by a destructive fire.

The morning of the 4th of July was usher-

ed in by an appalling conflagration. The fire caught at about 2 o'clock in that part of the city known as the Heater, just below the of Philadelphia. Kenduskeag Bank, and is supposed to be the result of dranken malevolence. The wooden stores and buildings in Merchant's Row, from Mason's building to Washington buildings and through to Fish street, were all consumed, and so rapid was the combustion, that much property was consumed with the stores, without the possibility of removal. The loss is estimated at over \$30,000. Insurance for about \$20,000 in Boston and Newburyport. Not a dollar was insured at the Office in Convention was held, and a Society formed. One Bangor. It is now probable the city will be adred signatures were attached to the circular much improved by a new street from Main ings will supply the place of those destroyed.

The people assembled tardily at the fire, mistaking the occasion of the ringing of the bells for a part of the celebration, but by ac-President, William Rotch, Jr .- Vice-Presidents, tive and well directed exertions the fire was confined to the wooden part of the Heater. Bangor Whig.

Ladies' Anti-Savery Societies have recently been the railroad iron from ship Marathon, at Central wharf, the upper end of three bars slung together, Changes.—The Boston Recorder can now insert notices of the meetings of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society. The Boston Recorder can now say—Slavery is sinful—emancipation is safe.' More than this—it can say that 'nearly all New-Englanders consider this the true ground.' [From the Journal of Commerce.]

Temperance House, July 8. We stop the press to give an account of another riot in New-York. The magistrates and newspaper editors of that city may now and newspaper editors of that city may now congratulate themselves, that the mob has at last commenced in good earnest the work of destruction, which they have countenanced, if not encouraged. But, gentlemen, beware. You have conjured up a spirit, which seem may find it difficult to lay again. Lose in the lobby of the house, and at a time when which you may find it difficult to lay again. I rose in the lobby of the house, and at a time when the tumult had progressed too far to admit of my being heard, my well intended efforts were unavail-ing. Whatever else Abolitionists may be, gentleing. Whatever else Abolitionists may be, gentle-men, they are to a man, thorough going advocates of non-resistance. CHARLES W. DENISON.

Accidents of the Fourth .- We regret to hear that to animate it to renewed exertions.

Another Riot at New-York. In consequence of a notice that a meeting was to be held at the Chatham Street Chapel, by the abolitionists, an immense number consequence of a notice that a street Chapel, by the abolitionists, an immense number consequence of a notice that a meeting was to be held at the Chatham Street Chapel, by the abolitionists, an immense number consequence of the propries at sure set. on miner it down and the way litterally to the cartridge exploded prematurely, while one of the men (W.m. Atkins, a shoemaker, aged 23) was ramping it down and the way litterally the propries.

Deaths by Lightning .- On Thursday last, about ishing had begun, and for a short time, prevailed upon the crowd to desist from doing further damage.

A party of persons then started for the dwelling of Dr. Cox, to which place the watchmen insmediately repaired, leaving a considerable crowd yet in front of Tappan's house. The windows of the house were then broken: the combustible furn:ture dragged into the middle of the street and fired. It was sup-

A lad about 11 years old, named Wm. R. Mizner, cry out that he had the cramp, and saw him sink the third time. The body could not be found that eve-ning; but Thursday morning it was found affoat.

The atte last might, the mob in a very excited state repaired to the residence of Lewis Tappan, and attacked it with bricks and stones. The door, window-blinds, snutters, &c., were soon demolished, after which the mob entered, broke up the furniture, and made a bon-fire of it in the street.

The watchmen were on the spot direct-The watchmen were on the spot directives with which they unlocked the door and made ly, and made a vigorous charge upon the turnkey. One of them was soon overtaken and mob, and in spite of volleys of stones and brought back. The others fled different ways, folbrick-bats, drove them peli mell down Rose brick-bats, drove them peli mell down Rose street into Pearl. There the space became so large that the watchmen were unable to course of an hour after, found in a house in Churchkeep up the pursuit, and the mob had time to rally and charge back. The watermen in Mr. Ramsay, a sheriff's officer, in sculling with the age, not of 'Wm. L. Garrison, and Arnold Buffum turn were criven off the ground.

Hatter,' but of Thomas Jeffenson and Secretary

Unable to contend with the great force of the other negroes at the manual translation of the other negroes at the oth

alf or more. Several of the rioters were rested, and are in custody.

A number of persons were bruised and lows who through the multitude of 'lewd fellows' who through the avenues, and had disturbed the received the avenues.

LIST OF LETTERS received at this Office since our last paper.

Anthony Simmons, Princeton, N. J.; Alonzo B. Frost, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. Webster, Plymouth, N. H.; Charles Whipple, Newburyport, The value of the furniture destroyed was Mass.; Jeremiah Chapman, North Wrentham, Mass.; Mass.; Henry Foster, Hartford, Ct.; Elizur Wright, Ruggles, New-York city, 2; C. Smith, Chillicothe, Marblehead, Mass.; Leava Parker, Reading, Mass.

NOTICE

The colored citizens of Boston are requested to meet in the school-room under the church in Belknap-street, on Monday evening next, precisely at 3 o'clock, to hear the report of their Committee of Arrangements for a State Convention.

CHAS. V. CAPLES, Secretary. Boston July 8, 1834.

MARRIED—On Sabbath last, by the Rev. Mr. Himes, Mr. Cyrus Thomson to Miss Nancy Wright, both of Bosten.

DIED-In the city of New-York, on the 5th inst. Mr. Francis Perrott, son of the late Russel Perrott,

FREE LABOR AND TEMPERANCE GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above establishment at No. 161, South Sixth Street, between Pine and Lombard Sts., next door to Bethel Church, where he respectfully solicits the favors of his friends and the public generally, and hopes by strict attention to merit their petronage.
WILLIAM WHIPPER.

Philadelphia, March 22.

UNION GARDEN.

154, Church Street, New-York. HILIPBUTLER & ARTHURLANG-FORD would inform the public, that they have opened a garden at the above place. It has been very neatly fitted up; and having had much experience as Confectioners, they feel assured that they can please those gentlemen and ladies who may honor them with a call.

New-York, 20th June, 1834. GROCERIES, FREE FROM THE LABOR OF SLAVES

No. 60 North Front Pine BY 60, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

LITERARY.

[From the Knickerbocker.] THE BEREAVED TO A MINIATURE. BY HANNAH F. GOULD. BRIGHT image of her lovely face Who was my spirit's life and light, 'T is agony thy looks to trace,—
'T is more, to have thee out of sight.

To see thee, and remember where Thy fair original is laid, It brings the tortures of despair From the sad ruins Death has made

To think, how this kind, angel eve Once beamed on me-and then, to feel How deep the shades that on it lie-'T is to my heart, like barbed steel.

I have a lock of sunny hair, That lay upon this snowy brow-Its lastre is not dimmed-but where-Oh! where 's the forehead's beauty, now ? I have the precious rolden band,

That round her taper fingers shone The ring is bright; but how 's the hand-The hand, for which, I gave my own ? I have her pledge of early love, When Joy's fresh fount was clear and high;

Her gift is near-her soul, above! Her form is where ?-earth must reply ! I had a home; and there I found Delights like those of Paradise: Its very name is now a sound,

That turns, when heard, my veins to ice. My wounded spirit grows estranged To all the scenes of life below; The world and I at once are changed, I long a higher home to know.

My love must linger near the dead, With fondress that can never die, Till that which loves and mourns, hath fled, And dust and dust together lie.

On thee, thou dear, but silent thing; I look and doat-Oh! speak to me-Speak! for my heart, at every string, Is wrung, and bleeding over thee!

TO ---

BY GEORGE MENZIES. I would woo thee, gentle lady, But my heart hath little skill To breathe its thoughts in burning words Omnipotent to thrill. But other words than words of truth. May win a maiden's car, And the speech of guile to guilcless hearts,

Too often may be dear. As faithless smiles may lurk beneath A sparkling eye of jet, And a neck of brown be hid beneath A gorgeous carcenet; So thoughts unmeet for virgin ear, Too artfully and well Disguised, amid the flowery words

Of eloquence may dwell.

I would woo thee, gentle lady, With unstudied words and true; For my home and heart have hopes and flowers And fears and fancies too, My way must lie through weeds and thorns, As well as blooming things; And I must hear a voice of strife, As well as one that sings.

Why should I woo thee, beauteous one, From out thy path of flowers? To come within the blighting reach Of many wayward hours, Of musings and remembrances, Awakening bitter tears, That she must know who treads with me, The chequered round of years.

But in the bleakest wilderness. Some little spot is green ; And saddest hearts have sunny hours, Though ' few and far between." And mine amid the waywardness Of sorrow and regret, Hath cords of deep devoted love, By care unbroken vet.

I will not praise in language, That the feigned affections speak Thy brow of alabaster, And the rose upon thy cheek; But thy pure lips' deep carnation, And the languish of thine eye, I could gaze upon forever, And forever silently.

[From an English Paper.] THE WISH. Say, what would be thy first wish, If a Fairy said to thee, Now, ask a boon; I'll grant it, Whatever it may be. The first wish of thy heart, I think, May easily be told-Confide in me-deny it not

Thy wish would be for gold.

'Oh, no-thou art mistaken-That should not be the boon -My thirst for this world's lucre Is ever sated soon : The only gold I prize, is such As Industry has bought; And gold like that from fairy's hands Would fruitlessly be sought.

'Say, what then would thy first wish be-Ambition's laurelled name-The pride of popularity-The pinnacle of fame-The pampered board of luxury, Where crowds of menials wait-Thy second wish would still be gold-To furnish forth thy state.'

'Ah! no-the days have long gone by, When such had been my choice; I ask not fame-far more I prize The self-approving voice. My first wish should not be for fame-

My second not for gold-But listen to me pat My wishes shall be told.

Oh, give me but a happy home, To share with her I love-Oh, let me from her path of life Each auxious care remove-And, like the sweet days of the past, May we have 'days in store '-Oh, give me this and only this-I'll never ask for more.'

BY LORD BYRON. Oh! too convincing-dangerously dear-In woman's eye the manswerable tear! That weapon of her weakness she can wield, To save, subdue-at once her spear and shield : Avoid it-virtue ebbs and wisdom errs, Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers! What lost a world, and bade a hero fly? The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye. Yet be the soft triumvir's fault forgiven By this-bow many lose not earth-but Heaven! Consign their souls to man's eternal foe,

And seal their own to spare some wanton's wo

WOMAN'S TEARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CITY CELEBRATION .- The procession for City Government, for the purpose of publica-

WHIG CELEBRATION .- The party oppoexpended much money to get up an imposing celebration, and were entirely successful. The magnificent pavilion on the Common is altogether unparalleled in our festival an-nals. The parallelogram, occupied by this structure, was 235 feet long and 140 broad. Its canopy descended from a central pillar to the sides, where it was supported at the height of about ten feet from the ground, and the intervening space was filled by evergreen trees, which answered the double surpose of screen and ornament. The whole was surmounted by the American flag. The tables were placed in semicircular ranges, so that the faces of the guests ones, which were occupied by the President of the day, and invited guests. These tadate two thousand two hundred persons. about the number actually present. decorations of the interior were also in fine taste, and added very much to the general effect. The procession was formed at the rotunda of Quincy Hall, under the direction of Samuel A. Elliott, Esq. chief Marshal of the day. After moving through the princi-pal streets, they proceeded to the Pavilion.

TRADES' UNION CELEBRATION .- The different hodies of mechanics, associated under the name of the 'Trades Union,' formed a procession at the State House at 12 o'clock, The different societies had appropriate and splendid banners; and the members were distinguished by suitable badges. The Printers exhibited an Adams' Press mounted upon a platform, in full operation, scattering the sheets as fast as printed among the spectators. The ship Mechanic, with a forty foot keel, completely rigged, armed and Arcturus with his sons? Here shines wrights of Boston, South Boston and Charlestown, was altogether the most appropriate, the most perfect and beautiful pageant of the day. She was thoroughly built, upon a fine model and perfect in every part. After mothe procession assembled on Fort Hill, where the oration was delivered by Mr. Robinson

ADMINISTRATION CELEBRATION .- The Washington Society, with their invited guests, dined at Concert Hall. The President of the Society, Mr. J. C. Broadhead, presided, assisted by the four Vice Presidents. The toasts were all pretty well spiced with party spirit.

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION .- The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated by the Boston Sabbath School Union in a very interesting manner, at the Baptist Church in Federal street. Two original hymns were sung by a choir of children under the direction of Mr. Lawell Mason, and an address to the children was delivered by Mr. Joseph Banvard. At the of Old Hundred.

ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS. It was a custom of Sterne to be very fas-

tidious about his dress, when he wished to go on with any of his literary performances, found that his thoughts were slovenly and ill-arranged. Haydn, also, us self with particular care, before he sat down to compose; unless his hair was properly powdered, and he had his best coat on, he could not command his ideas; he even used to say, that if he began to write without his diamond ring on his finger, (the gift of the Emperor Frederick,) he could not get on; and he never could write music on any thing but the finest paper. It is related of Gluck. that he composed in a meadow, having his piano transported thither. Start preferred the mysterious gloom of a large apartment, feebly lighted by a single lamp; and Cimarosi composed many parts of his lively opera of the Matrimonio Segreto, as well as some other of his works, in the midst of noisy parties. Pasiello composed, as Brindly, the engineer, meditated about canals, in bed and Sacchini was not inspired, unless his favorite cats were sitting on his shoulders, Lord Bacon is said to have delighted to soothe his mind with beautiful flowers around him, and sweet music playing in the adjoin g room. It is related of the celebrated Mr. Dunning, that whenever he wished to shine in a speech, or in society, he used to put on a blister. Curran used to prepare for exertion in a great cause, by playing wild and extemporaneous airs on a violoncello. It is said, that the composition of his eloquent ermons so excited the mind of the cel ted Bourdalone, that he would have bee unable to deliver them, but for the means he discovered of alloying the excitement. His attendants were, one day, both scandalized and alarmed, on proceeding to his apartment for the purpose of accompanying him to the cathedral, by hearing the sound of a fiddle, playing a very lively tune. After their first consternation, they ventured to look through a key-hole, and were still more shocked to chold the great divine, dancing about, without his gown and canonicals, to his inspiring music of course, they concluded him to be mad. But when they knocked, the music ceased, and after a short and anxious interval, he met them with a composed air and manner; and observing some signs of astonshment in the party, explained to them, that without his music and exercise, he should have been unable to undertake the duties of the day .- N. Y. Baptist Register.

West India Education .- Government are. it is understood, adopting a plan for establishing and maintaining schools for the negroes and other inhabitants of our African. West Indian, and other colonies. It appears that there are funds which were formerly provided for the redemption of Christians rom slavery in Algiers, Morocco, and the other states of Barbary, which, in conse- two lambs completely to the stump! This quence of the extinction of christian slavery unnatural preference of mutton to hav and in these countries, have accumulated to a turnips, was witnessed by the farmer and his onsiderable amount; and government now servants, who interfered to save the lambs onceive that these funds may be applied to from the woolly cannibal, but without effect, the education and mental liberation of the as she returned to the charge when unobdescendants of slaves.—Lendon Christian served, and accomplished her purpose.— Guardian.

THE STARS.

'Ye stars, which are the poetry of heaven!' tended by this extraordinary phrase-to make Ruthven. it clear might have cost him more labor in wind Celebratios.—The party opposed to the present National Administration of the was wont to expend, who selevated much money to get up an imposing dem did labor in vain, (though he often did Rachel the other dairy maid, having scalded Mr. Wirt had caught from Dr. Waddell and worse,) for he generally achieved what he attempted whether it were good or evil. Made a poultice for Rachel, and gave Robin to that wayward mind, which in the context cary.

Without inquiring what prompted the idea a penny to get something from the apotheto that wayward mind, which in the context cary. is about consulting them as the rulers of hu-man destinies, there is a sense in which I think 'the stars' may truly and intelligibly be styled 'the poetry of heaven.' How Not, certainly, on account of their visible splendor; for the gas lamps of a single street of this metropolis, outshine the whole hemisphere on the clearest winter evening; nor on account of their beautiful configurations; for the devices chalked on the floor of were turned towards the elevated central a fashionable ball-room, to the mere animal eye, would be more captivating. It is from causes having affinity to mind, not matterbles were sufficiently capacious to accomo- to truth, not semblance—that the stars may indeed be called the poetry of heaven.-Among these may be mentioned the time of their appearance, in the solitude, silence, and darkness of night; their motion with one consent from east to west, each kept in its place; so slow as not to be perceptible, except by comparison, at intervals, yet accomplishing an annual revolution of the heavens. by points actually gained on their apparent cturnal journeys; again, by our knowledge that they have had existence from the foundation of the world, when 'the morning stars sang togther, and all the sons of God shouted for joy;' by their use in the firmaunder escort of the Mechanics Rifle corps. ment-being placed there 'for signs and for seasons, and for days, and for years' to man. 'Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? said the Lord, speaking out of th whirlwind to Job; 'Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Caust thou bring forth Mazaroth in his season? Or canst thou guid manned, drawn by twenty-four white horses, and brought into procession by the Ship- we may hearken to the true 'music of the spheres:

'For though no real voice nor sound Amid the radiant orbs be found, In reason's ear they all rejoice, And utter forth a glorious voice; Forever singing as they shine, "The hand that made us is divine."

But in a peculiar, and, to myself at least. an intensely interesting view, the stars are the poetry of heaven. In common with the sun and moon they are the only unchanging and actual objects which all eyes that were ever opened to the light, and lifted to the sky, have seen precisely as we see them, and precisely as they shall be seen by posterity till the end of time. Rivers stray from their channels; mountains are shattered by earthquakes; undermined by waters or worn by the stress of elements; forests disappear and cities rise upon their places cities, again, are tumbled into ruins; all the works of man perish like the framer; and on those of nature herself, throughout the habitable globe, is written mulability tire aspect of the earth, whether waste cultivated, peopled or solitary, is perpetually close of the exercises, the 117th psalm was undergoing transformation. Shakspeare sung by the whole congregation to the tune says, 'No man ever bathed twice in the same river.' It may as truly be said though the process is slower, that no two generations dwelling successively on one spot, however marked its general features might be, ever beheld the same local objects, in the same color, shape, and character. The heavenly bodies alone appear to us the same which, though apparently so easy, were the result of care; when he was ill-dressed, he ment and relative position, which they apment and relative position, which they appeared to Adam and Eve in Paradise, when

- at their shady lodge arrived, both stood; Both turned, and under sky adored The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaver Which they beheld, the moon's resplendent globe And starry pole. —Paradise Lost, B. 4.

They appear to us the same they did t Noah and his family, when they descended from the ark into the silence of an unpeoled world; and as they did to the builders f Rabel, when the latter projected a tower whose top should reach to heaven. They deep. appear to us in the same battle array as the vere seen by Deborah and Barak, when 'the stars in their courses fought against Sisera : in the same sparkling constellations as they were seen by the Psalmist, compelling him however, but faint hope of success. To our astonishment the trinket immediately apwork of thy fingers, the moon and the ers, which thou hast ordained, Lord! what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him? ore, and Oh, how touching is the thought! the stars, the unchanging stars, appear to us with the same placid magnificence as they ere seen by the Redeemer of the world when, 'having sent the multitude away, he went up into a mountain apart to pray; show the disposition of the offices; and the and when evening was come he was there vote upon the fiscal concerns, will show the alone, and 'continued all night in prayer to disposition of the citizens :- U. S. Gaz. God,'-Matt. 14:23: Luke 6:12.

Cold mountains and the midnight air Witnessed the fervor of his prayer; The desert his temptations knew, His conflict and his victory teo.'—Watts.

The stars, then, have been the points where all that ever lived have met; the great the small, the evil, the good, the prince, th warrior, statesman, sage ; the hig the rich, the poor, the bond and the free Jew, Greek, Saythian, and Barbarian. Every man that has looked up from the earth to the firmament has met every other man among the stars, for all have seen them alike, which can be said of no other images in the visib niverse! Hence, by a sympathy neither effected nor overstrained, we can at pleasur bring our spirits into nearer contact with any being that has existed, illustrious or obscurin any age or country, by fixing our eyes, t name no other, on the evening or the morn ing star, which that individual must have beheld a hundred times.

In that same place of heaven where now it shi and with the very aspect which the beautiful planet wears to us, and with which it will continue to smile over the couch of dying or the cradle of reviving day .- Montgomery's Lectures on general Literature.

.4 Greedy Sheep .- On Thursday last, on farm in the Aird, a ewe ate the tails of her

Specimen of the mode of living in Olden Mr. Wirt-Dr. Waddell .- Nothing that the Times .- Perhaps the following view of the late Mr. Wirt wrote has attracted more atmanner of living in the fifteenth century, tention than his description of the Commun This is one of those rapturous apostromay amuse and instruct young readers; it is
phes of the author of Childe Harold which
part of the journal of the celebrated ElizaBlind Preacher.] A friend of ours asked

PHILADELPHIA the City Celebration was formed at City occasionally burst in fine phrensy from the lips half, and moved to the Old South Church.

An Oration was delivered by Richard S.

Fay, Esq. The music of the choir was of a light control of the choir was of Fay, Esq. The music of the choir was of a and seeming, from their very boldness and ment at Southwark, under Henry VII. in in the grouping. He had thrown into one very superior character. A copy of the Oration of Mr. Fay has been requested, by the
City Correspond for the operation of the control of th noble bard been asked what he himself in- and communicated to the public by Lady various interviews. Yet he had heard all

her hand in so bad a manuer the night before. enthusiastic admiration of Robert Boyle, as

To talk with the cook about the first fault. and to mend the second myself, by tapping fresh barrel directly.

xpressing some ill-will at attending us with author of the popular work .- S. S. Journal. the broken meat.

Eight .- Went into the paddock behind the ouse, with my maid Dorothy; caught Thump, the little poney, myself, and rode a matter of six miles, without saddle or bridle. Ten .- Went to dinner.

Eleven .- Rose from the table ; the company all desirous of walking in the fields. John Grey would lift me over every stile. -Poor farmer Robinson's house Three. burned down by accidental fire; John Grey proposed a subscription among the company,

k so comely as at that moment. Four .- Went to prayers. that hour on account of farmer Robinson's

misfortune.

Nine.—The company fast asleep. These late hours very disagreeable.'

More Shipwrecks .- A few days since, we led. sublished a list of ten square rigged vessels, sound from the old country to Quebec, which have been cast away this season, accompanied by the loss of 456 lives, besides all on board a bark unknown. The Montreal Gaette, received last evening, adds eight more to the number of vessels, accompanied with the loss of 248 lives, making a total of eigheen vessels, and 704 lives lost!! It does seem to us, that after making all due allowince for difficult navigation, such a constant accession of disastrous shipwrecks indicates ither that crazy ships are employed, or that they are commanded by incompetent men. The latest date of the loss of any of the vesels mentioned is May 10th. And yet the number lost up to that date, was nearly one eleventh of the whole number (205) arrived prior to the 27th, (17 days later.)-Journal

Professor Brande's analysis of the quantifollowing lieners:

per cent. of Alcohol, or pure Spirit, in the Scotch Whiskey, Irish Rum, Brandy, Currant, Teneriffe. Sherry, Claret, Champagne. Gooseberry, Elder, Porter,

Effect of oil on water .- The following is a ecret worth knowing; in rough weather. they (the fishermen of the Bosphorus) spread w drops of oil on the surface, which permits them to see clearly to a great depth. I was aware that oil would calm the surface of the sea, but until recently I did not know that it rendered objects more distinct beneath the surface. A trinket of some value had been dropped out of one of the upper windows of our palace into the Bosphorus; life a dream, and the next a fancied vision-It was so small that dragging for it would have been perfectly useless, and it was accordingly given up for lost, when one of the servants proposed to drop a little oil on the surface. This was acceded to, with, however, but faint hope of success. To our peared in sight, and was eventually recovered .- De Kay's Sketches of Turkey.

We have taken frequent occasions to draw attention to the ancient and sea-girt town of Hull, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, from four to nine votes. The return of the recent municipal election in that place, will

HULL. Town Clerk-Samuel Loring, Jr. Selectmen and Assessors-Samuel Loring, the lowest depths of infamy, it is that of coldr. John Goold, and Joseph Pope, Jr. Treasurer-John Goold.

John Goold, Pyam Cushing. ollars to defray town charges.

the sentiments from his lips, and on the ret-'Sunday morning .- Rose at four o'clock, rospect he still considered Dr. W. as inferior

Mr. Wirt had caught from Dr. Waddell an Six o'clock.—The buttock of beef too much from a circumstance connected with this fact boiled, and beer a little of the stalest. Mem. that the secret of Mr. Wirt's authorship of To talk with the cook about the first fault, 'The British Spy' transpired. In the Spy he ment; Rheumatic Drops; Toothach made allusions to Boyle, whose works were Anti-Mercurial Syrup, which cures then little read, and it was found that they all diseases arising from impuriti Seven.—Went to walk with the Lady, my mother, in the court-yard; fed twenty-five men and women; chid Roger severely for This led to the surmise that he must be the construction of the public forms and women; chid Roger severely for the surmise that he must be the construction of the public forms and women; chid Roger severely for the surmise that he must be the construction of the public forms and majoration of the public forms and

A new species of omnibus is about commencing at Paris, which may be considered croup, asthma, pleurisy, dysenter locomotive kitchen. They are furnished with rows of small furnaces and sauce-pans. dyspepsia, or indigestion, the cause and the ragouts, piping hot, are to be left at or consumption, St. Anthony's fi each man's door.

A German writer says, that Bonaparté was ambitious, that he wished to have the vield to these vegetable me Black Sea for a wash-basin; the Mediterranean for a watering place; the Baltic for a and gave no less than four pounds with this benevolent intent. Mem. Never saw him and the Pacific Ocean for a horse pond, when his raving passion came on.

Six.—Fed the hogs and poultry.

A paragraph in a late English paper mento treat these medicines as another to treat the second to the first the treat these medicines as another to treat these medicines are the treat the second to the first the treat th A paragraph in a late English paper men- to treat these medicines as another of age, states, as a remarkable circumstance, prejudice of education, and pred that about three months before, his right leg came off at the knee, as he lay in bed, without causing the least pain. Perhaps it was a wooden leg and had not been properly buck-

MORAL.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

world, let us travel into countries where the without fear of successful contract Bible is not known. Go then into a heathen country, no matter in what direction, or what age of the world, and you will find,

stronger than the woman, and therefore he whose families and among whose has made her his slave, the minister of his tance his medicines have been used pleasure. Companionship between husband cess, to whom persons interested in and wife is unknown and the connexion dis- Rev. Charles W. Gardiner, Richard Solved at the merest caprice of the former.

Rev. Simon Murray,

You will find but little parental or filial af-

fection. The mother neglects, or exposes, or actually destroys ker own child; the child Rev. Prince G. Laws, grows up to beat its mother or father, to neg- Rev. Charles Bohannon, lect them in their old age, and finally leaves | Rev. Elijah Smith, them to perish, untended and unmourned.

You will find no such thing as honesty, or 54.32 truth, or rarely indeed in their dealings with 53.9 one another. Supreme selfishness, without 53.68 the least regard to others, regulates the con-53.39 duct of every individual. Legal justice is a 51.6 thing unknown—mercy, an attribute seldom

You will find none of those institutions, which, in Christendom, adorn human nature, 19.79 and serve to alleviate so many of its wees.
19.17 When you have travelled beyond the influ-15.1 ence of the Bible, you will find no ' Foundling Hospital,' no 'Lunatic Asylum,' no 'House of Refuge,' you will look in vain for the which is added an explanation of 8.79 'Orphan's House, the 'Sailors' Snug Har-6.87 bor,' or a 'Retreat' for the blind, for the deaf reports, 'a weak invention of the or the poor. Institutions like these are never) 9.8 to 5.2 to be found, except by the side of temples the earth; and he that is wise will there? [Feelesisting averying] erected to the God of the Bible.

What shall we say, then, to those men, who, incendiary like, are seeking to destroy the influence of the Christian religion, and who would fain persuade us to burn up our the corner of Lynde and Camb Boston. Bibles, and pull down our churches? else shall we call them than enemies of themselves and their kind? What would these men have? even were there no hereaftereven though existence terminated at deaththough the Bible were a lie, or a fable, this we say even though the enemies of the Bible were capable of proving all this to a dem- those who have not paid from the onstration, what would be gained to the hu-man race by doing so?

January are requested to comply "Terms' without delay. It is cl

These are questions which the infidels and see the Abolition ranks filling up free-thinkers of the age dare not ask them. every soldier do his duty, by s selves; or if they ask, dare not answer them : press: it is the weapon of Light. for then would they stand self-convicted, of subscriber to any Anti-Slavery conspiring against the good order, the peace gain one or two more, and the day and happiness of society. Deluded men! why seek to accomplish what, at best, could minated with one blaze of cou only tend to embitter the short-lived joys of erty. earth; but which, if you would listen to the which gives, on every important election, tell you, would send man hopeless to the voice of reason and conscience, they would grave, and beyond that, shut him up in the prison of despair.

SEDUCTION.

than another, one which degrades a man to

hearted and unfeeling Seduction. The man that will continue for weeks, aye months, to School Committee—Samuel Loring, Jr. use every means to betray into his meshes, the innocent and unsuspecting female, de-Voted, To raise four hundred and fifty serves not only the execration of every honest person, but also deserves the infliction of No Patriotism in Horses.—During the war some severe punishment. He that would wantonly blight the fair character, sully the Russia, in 1812, the king of Naples gave virtues, and designedly, knowing, as every one cervities the enemy.

Russia, in 1812, the king of Naples gave virtues, and designed the fair character, sully the Joinson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New Virtues, and designed the fair character, sully the Joinson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New Virtues, and designed the fair character, sully the Joinson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New Virtues, and designed the Joinson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New Virtues, and designed the Joinson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New Virtues, and designed the Joinson of Cavalry, to charge the enemy. division of cavalry, to charge the enemy.

The horses being worn out with hunger and tainly must, the blot will remain as long as The norses being work out with langer and fatigue, the charge was unsuccessful. Muhis victim lives to suffer the remorse, and have a fatigue, the charge was unsuccessful. Muhis victim lives to suffer the remorse, and ham Anderson, New-London; bear the pangs of pointed scorn; and that,
Norwich; William Harris, Can
Delivery and Samuel P. Davis, NewPolitics and P. Davis, NewPolit atter answered, 'I don't know how this is, too, by taking advantage of the most implicit latter answered, 'I don't know how this is, sire, but the horses possess no patriotism. Our soldiers fight pretty well, even when they are without bread, but the horses will absolutely do nothing unless they get their latter than the lawest of men. Just the lawest of me absolutely do nothing unless they get their but the lowest of brutes—the murderer at once ends the distresses of the victim-the thief steals your goods, not your virtue-he David and Solomon extracted eight hundred millions of gold from Africa, in order to cuse in the gain; but the seducer has no apolenrich the temple of Jerusalem; a sum suffi- ogy-he can gain a moment's pleasure, and cient to discharge the British National Debt. a lasting guilty conscience. Such a man-I Tiberius left at his death £21,796,875 ster- | should say, such a monster-is not only uning, which Caligula lavished in twelve worthy the confidence, but should be considmonths. Apicius, who wasted a sum equal to £484,575 sterling in luxurious living, was bliged at last to examine the state of his dishonest of beings—he should be scouted affairs, and finding that he had only £80,729 wherever he is seen. If the community remaining, he ended his days by poison, be- should adopt the plan of pointing out and shunning every cold-hearted villain, that should be known to be guilty of seduction, York, in Upper Canada, has been changed there would be less of the beauty and loveto the name of Toronto, which is the original liness of our country doomed to the disgrace of the prison and aims-house.

DR. GARDINER. No. 19, Powel-street, between 5th

GRATEFUL for the liberal patron received, and soliciting a continua of the same, offers his services and ad all cases of disease, having been such

in practice, and having a general expe in Medical Botany.

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tions; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Slin Bark ; Composition Powders ; Ner ders; Cough Powders; Fever Po Tooth Powder; Vegetable Powder fe consumption, rheumatism, &c. Th cines will cure the following d Cramp, gout, rheumatism, he summer complaints so destructive pelas, liver complaints, gravel, cl and ague, billious remittant; and any kind of fevers, or any compla evil, dropsy, nervous affections,

small pox. &c. Dr. Gardiner is aware that there a spurious remedies offered every da public, and that many, anxious to lief, have been deceived by such and from that circumstance may be favor of popular opinions and co every case; but he solicits for the trial-and they who make use of ther disease, will prefer them in every oth plaint; and to those who shall take t follow the directions strictly, for a time, and receive no essential b THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. money that they paid for them sh If we would learn the value of this to the turned. And he conscientions ciples. In corroboration of these as No equality between the sexes. Man is offers a few names of persons well Rev. Durham Stevens,

> Dr. Gardiner has received a larg Certificates from persons who have use cines, in various diseases, with complete Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1834. THE LADIES' MEDICAL ORAC

OR Mrs. Mott's Advice to Females, Wives, and Moti ing a Non-Medical Comme Cause, Prevention, and Cure of t of the Female Frame: togethe planation of her system of Eur table Medicine for the cure of the patent Medicated Champoo

thera.' [Ecclesiasticus, xxxviii. 4.]

Printed and published for the and to be had only of her, at her

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